

# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 375.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1868.

[ONE PENNY.]

## BAUDIN AND NAPOLEON III.

BAUDIN was one of the first victims of the *Coup d'Etat*, and his death occurred under circumstances that make its mention a terror to the Emperor.

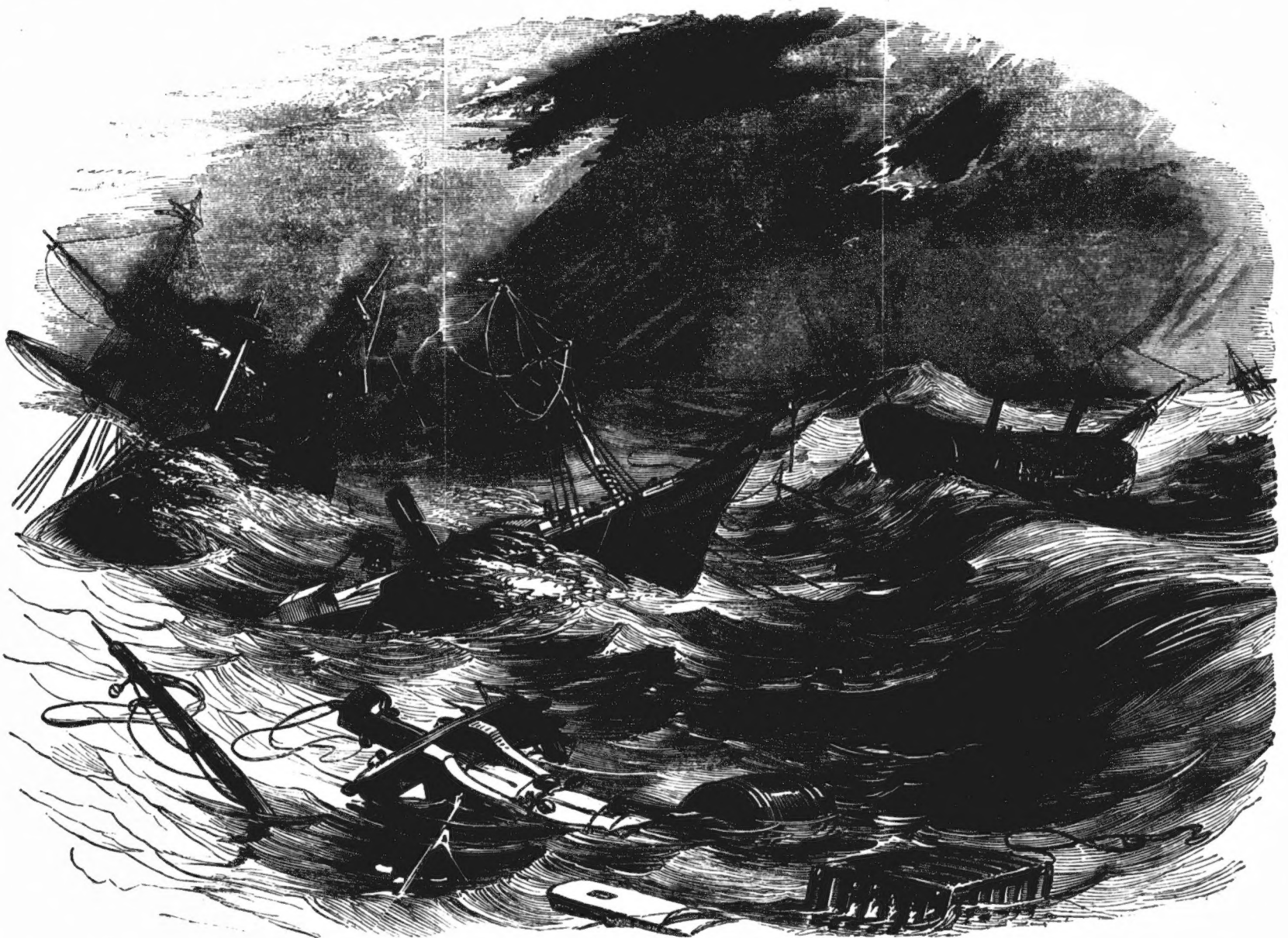
On the 2nd of December, 1851, the representatives were themselves illegally driven from their hall, assembled at the Mairie of the 10th Arrondissement, and, on the motion of M. Berryer, passed a decree deposing Louis Napoleon Bonaparte from the Presidency of the Republic, and declaring that the executive power had passed into the hands of the National Assembly. Scarcely was this accomplished when an armed force arrived, and made prisoners of the Deputies, who had themselves or a majority of them previously violated the constitution. The night of the 2nd of December was employed on the side of the people in erecting barricades, and preparing for defence, and by Bonapartists in arrangements for the massacre that soon followed. At the corner of Rue Cotte and St. Marguerite, Baudin, assisting in the defence of a barricade, fell pierced by three balls. A Bonapartist agent called out that he would not let himself be killed for twenty-five francs a day—alluding to the pay of a Deputy. Baudin scornfully exclaimed, "You shall see how a man can die for twenty-five francs," and rushing to the post of greatest peril, immediately met his death. St. Arnaud obtained a written order from Louis Napoleon to do whatever was necessary for the success of their conspiracy—an order which Prince Dolgorosky, in his "*La France le sans Regime Bonapartiste*," declares to have been given after the General had suggested the complete destruction of the Faubourg St. Antoine, and the slaughter of its population. This

document is said to have been sent to England for safety, lest it should be stolen by the Napoleonic police, and its possession enabled St. Arnaud to extort what money and what honours he chose to ask for from the new head of the State. Paris became a slaughter-house, and in various departments scenes of horror were perpetrated, such as only Victor Hugo could describe. A public subscription to erect a monument to the memory of Baudin is therefore regarded by the Bonapartists as a demonstration very dangerous to their continuance of power. The Emperor therefore prosecutes the press which publishes the subscription lists. This is inopportune as well as unwise for Imperialism has brought the nation to a financial crisis, and men fear that commercial prosperity will not return until Bonapartism is replaced by a constitutional system—a change which may possibly occur peaceably, but which is more likely to be the result of another revolution. One of the editors punished for this Baudin business—M. Delescluze—is sentenced to six months' imprisonment, £80 fine, and a forfeiture of all civil rights. Quentin, Peyrot, and Challemeil-Lacour to fines of £80, Gaillard to £20 fine, and his son to one month's imprisonment and a fine of £2, and Peyroun to one month's imprisonment and £26 fine. Can such sentences, which unite Orleanists and Republicans against the Empire, give it any support to counteract the mischief arising from the sharp things said by the counsel for the defence? M. Cremieux made a clever and cutting allusion to the conduct of Lucien Bonaparte, who, after taking an active share in building up the First Empire by violence, seventeen years afterwards presented to the Assembly his brother's abdication.

M. Berryer felt compelled to publish a letter defending the

memory of Baudin, and condemning the Government. This famous lawyer, now in old age, and representing the Legitimists, joins Orleanists, like Prevost Paradol, and Republicans of all shades, in protesting against the new Bonapartist outrage on the freedom of the press, and the Imperial Government, in spite of these alarming symptoms, commences fresh prosecutions.

The revolution in Spain, followed by the news of our own peaceful victories in electoral contests, must exert a powerful effect in France, firing the people with the old spirit of freedom, and it is not by attempting fresh terrorism that Louis Napoleon will preserve his Empire, he must know from experience that other modes of danger exist. From his Mexican campaign—itsself a piratical outrage on the rights of another nation—down to these prosecutions of newspapers for the Baudin subscription, the Emperor has been impatient and unfortunate. One of his accomplices after another has passed away from the scenes of his crimes, and Napoleon III., as age creeps on, seems destined to stand alone in the presence of impending fate. Omitting the hired tools of the Empire, who are immensely numerous and alarmed at the prospect of change, France wants liberty. Soon the elections will come on, and, in spite of all force and trickery, the Liberal opposition will gain strength. No doubt it will still be a minority; but a minority representing the best elements of French society, and one that will make itself respected as well as heard. What, then, will ensue? Can Bonapartism become constitutional? Or will the country be compelled to wait and long for its extinction as the only way to progress and reform? The chimes are ringing, the hour will soon strike.



THE DEVASTATING TORNADO ON THE COAST OF MEXICO.—See Page 770.



## COURT AND SOCIETY.

**WINDSOR, SATURDAY.**—This morning, by command of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Prussia were serenaded at the Castle by the 1st Life Guards' band, under the direction of Mr. Waters. The programme was as follows:—  
Choral Overture, "Maja."  
M. Luy, "The Dream of the Rose."  
Dance, "Ballett."  
Opera, "La Morte Sargante" (Gounod).  
Kreutzer's "March" (Meyerbeer), composed for the coronation of King William I. of Prussia.  
"God save the Queen."

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 24.

The Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal), drove out on Tuesday afternoon in a carriage and four, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge (Squire in Waiting), on horseback.

Her Majesty walked in the grounds Wednesday morning, and drove, accompanied by Princess Barlow.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Christian, and the Prince of Teck, attended by Major-General F. H. Seymour, went out shooting on Monday. Count Furstenstein and Lord Frederic Kerr had the honour of accompanying the royal party.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blagrove had the honour of performing on the concert and piano in the red drawing room on Monday evening, before the Royal Family and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family the same day.

**THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN FRANCE.**—After a drive to Pierrefonds, the day after the accident, a batue took place in the preserves of Balisfont, his Majesty, the English Prince, and Lord Lyons being of the party. Nearly 2,000 head of game fell to eight guns. At half-past 4 in the afternoon the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial accompanied their royal highnesses to the railway station to see them off on their return to Paris. The Prince and Princess on arriving at the Hotel Bristol, dined early, and then went to the theatre of the Palais-Royal, to spend the evening. On Sunday, Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde called on their royal highnesses, but unfortunately the latter were not at home. In the evening the Prince and Princess were pleased to honour Lord Lyons with their company to dinner at the British Embassy, when the following other persons were invited to form the party:—Princess and Princess de Montebello, Marquis and Marquise de Montebello, Marshal and Mme. Canrobert, General and Mme. Fleury, Baron, Baroness, and Baron Louis de Wurzburg, Marchioness of Carmarthen, General Knollys, Sir John and Lady Olliffe, Colonel Keppel, Dr. Matur, Dr. Quin, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Vaughan, Hon. Spencer Cowper, Captain and Mrs. Hore, Mr. Clay Ker, Mr. Mallet, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee, Mr. Scudell, Mr. and Mrs. Le Strange, Mr. Jerningham, Rev. Mr. Cox. The banquet was a splendid one, everything being done that wealth, good taste, and culinary art could effect to make an entertainment pass off successfully.

Dr. Tait has been on a visit to his new diocese, and preached last Sunday at St. George's, Ramsgate, and St. Peter's, Margate.

General R. Pigott died on Sunday, at his residence, Chislehurst, near Newbury. He was colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, was in his 95th year, and is said to be the oldest general in the British army. He entered the service in 1793.

The new Dean of Ripon, Dr. McNelle, read himself in at the Cathedral on Sunday, and made the usual declaration. Dr. McNelle married a daughter of the late Dr. Magee, Archbishop of Dublin, and author of the great work on the Atonement.

The Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians, and President Johnson, sent their expressions of condolence to the Rothschild family on the occasion of Baron James's death.

## THE DRAWING ROOM.

**VELVET** will be the fashion for bonnets. Fanchons in ruby bright blue, and black velvet with feathers, or humming-birds, or butterflies in gold and colours, are the vogue. The small snugs will be hidden by the masses of jet, gold cord, and blondest, and velvet flowers which ornament them. Gold-coloured satin and black lace and bright blue are the favourite shades. A dress in black silk has the under-skirt trimmed with a deep flounce, fifteen inches wide, and two fringes and strips of satin. The back part of the skirt is cut like a court train, festooned all round the bottom, and gathered from the waistband. The dress is completed by a puff-d-out under, gathered on the cross, encircled by fringes, and sustained by very large bows; similar bows are placed on each side of the train; high corsage buttoned in front, and trimmed with a square berthe of silk and fringe; tight sleeves ornamented with five satin strips.

For half-mourning a bonnet of violet satin is trimmed with a rose; buds and foliage of the same material; a border of the tips of black curled feathers in front; at the back a cross strip of black velvet, contained in a strip edged with black lace and fastened with a cravat bow of violet satin.

Then there is another style of bonnet called the Persian; it is quite round, and the only thing that makes it look like a bonnet is that it has very wide strings tied in front.

For a dinner-party toilet: Under-skirt of blue satin, arranged into bouffants. Dress of white-and-butterscup coloured Algerian gauze. The skirt, edged with a deep quilling of yellow satin, is looped up with bows of the same colour. Low bodice, cut square, trimmed with a satin ruche, and bows with long lapels on the shoulders. Dent-long sleeves, with a satin quilling, and a lace border at the elbows. High tulle chemisette, arranged in bouffants. Coiffure of blue and white flowers.

Evening toilet: Under-skirt of plain white satin, train-shaped; upper dress of white silk, dotted with pink, and edged with a fluting of pink satin, looped up with rosettes of white lace and pink satin. Low square-cut bodice, edged with a pink satin ruche. Sash of the same material as the dress, edged with a cross strip of pink satin and a white lace border. Coiffure of roses.

Walking costumes are in general very simple, made of dark-coloured cloth, serge, or tweed, sometimes relieved by an under-skirt and trimmings of bright plaid tartan. But dresses for the drawing-room are richly ornamented with satin ruches and flunges, and frequently made with two skirts—the under one long and train-shaped, the second looped up into puffs with bows and rosettes. The bodice, either square or heart-shaped, is ornamented with ruches and with lace. The sleeves, a la Marie Therese, do not come lower down than the elbow.

**"LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR."**—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore grey or faded hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off, it prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large bottles, price 1s. 6d. Sold by chemists and perfumers.—Depôt, 209, High Holborn, London W.C. (Amoy).

## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

The New Meat Market, Smithfield, was officially opened on Tuesday.

DURING the 74 years ending 1838, the number of medical officers entering India on duty was 2,140; of these 890 died, 775 remained in the service, and 276 retired.

**THE NEW ROAD FROM HATTON-GARDEN TO SMITHFIELD.**—The contractors for the road and flag-way pavement of the approaches to the Dead Meat and Poultry Market at Smithfield have announced to the corporation their completion of the western approach road from Farringdon-road to the new market places.

**DINNER TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.**—Certain London workmen, desirous of giving the new American Minister a proof of the esteem and love with which they regard the people of the United States, have invited that gentleman to a banquet in St. James's Hall on the 23rd inst. The invitation has been accepted with gratifying cordiality by Mr. Johnson.

**DEPARTURE OF THE NEW VICE-ROY FOR CANADA.**—On Saturday Sir John Young, the successor to Lord Monk as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, sailed from Liverpool for New York in the Canada Royal Mail Steamer *Russia*, accompanied by his suite, including Lady Young and Lieutenant-Colonel McNicoll, V.C.

**THE WAR OFFICE.**—We are requested to state that there is no foundation for the announcement which appeared in some of the military papers on Saturday, to the effect that Sir Edward Lugard is about to retire from the War-office, owing to impaired health. Sir Edward Lugard is at present in excellent health, and has no intention of leaving the War-office, nor accepting any appointment abroad.

**CHARGE OF DANGEROUS STRUCTURES.**—The Home Secretary, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, has wisely proposed to transfer the supervision of dangerous structures in London from the police to the Board of Works. The change will be a beneficial one, for the new duties the unhappy policeman has recently been compelled to undertake must leave them little leisure to attend to such trifles as the safety of our houses or even of their inmates.

**PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES.**—At the last council meeting of this corporation a letter was read from the treasurer, announcing that the late Mr. Henry Wright, of Kingston, had bequeathed £2,000 to build the second wing of the above most worthy institution. The letter was requested to endeavour to obtain the remainder of the 1,000 guineas (now being collected) required for erecting the first wing, so that the bequest of the liberal donor may become available for the completion of the almshouses.

**FEVER AT NORTH SHIELDS.**—It is stated that between 700 and 800 cases of fever have occurred in this town. One medical man alone has attended 181 cases. The higher and better parts of the town are affected, and the *Lancet* correspondent points out that the infected locality is just that which suffered severely from the last epidemic of cholera. It is asserted that a defective water supply has something to do with the outbreak. The lower parts of North Shields are in a condition that sets all sanitary ideas at defiance, and justifies Mr. Torrens' Bill of last session.

**THE WEATHER.**—The intensely cold weather, for the period of the year, which has been experienced in the metropolis and the country generally since Wednesday week, brought with it the first snow which has fallen in London this season. During Saturday night—indeed during the two nights previously—there was a hard frost, and the thermometer fell several degrees below freezing point. All the ponds in the open spaces round London were in the morning covered with a moderately thick coating of ice, and on the ornamental waters in the various royal parks there was a thin sheet also, which, however, quickly melted on the appearance of the sun, which for a few hours in the morning shone brightly.

The Great Western Company is at this moment in the enviable position of having more money than it knows what to do with. The time was, and that not many months ago, when it was impossible for them to obtain a renewal of their debentures, and the concern was on the verge of bankruptcy. By the financial arrangements, however, which they have recently made, they now find themselves in a position to pay off all the debentures as they fall due; but such is the perversity of capitalists that they decline to be paid off, and ask to have the bonds renewed at a reduced rate of interest. Meanwhile the surplus which remains in the hands of the company is placed at loan with the bankers, at something like 2 per cent., to be available in case of necessity.

**IMPROVED GOVERNMENT FOR THE METROPOLIS.**—With the view of early action in the new Parliament on the now most urgent question of the government of the Metropolis, the Metropolitan Municipal Association have given the requisite Parliamentary notices for their bills to establish municipalities, and a corporation for London, with the intention of proceeding, at the earliest opportunity the forms of Parliament will permit, in their discussion. It is anticipated other schemes will be proposed, and that the Corporation of London will have taken preliminary evidence by the Committee of the Corporation appointed by the Court of Common Council, with a view to a definite policy on their part, and in view of the imminence of some decided action on this all-important question.

**THE ARTISANS' DWELLING ACT.**—The Poplar District Board of Works have taken action under Mr. Torrens' Act. Two houses in Bar's-alley, Robin Hood-lane, were reported by the medical officer as unfit for human occupation. They were visited by the surveyor, who describes them as having two rooms each; they are approached by a covered passage twenty feet in length and two feet nine inches in width; the ground floor of both is below the surface of the ground; the ceilings are about 6 ft. high; the bricks and plastering are decayed from damp, and the smell is offensive. The closets are in bad order, and the drainage defective. Houses and closets are devoid of water. There were a man, his wife, and four children in each house. The board passed a resolution ordering the landlord to demolish the houses within a period of three months.

**THE ALBERT MEDAL.**—The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Albert Medal of the second class on Sub-lieutenant Lionel Androz De Saumarez, of her Majesty's ship *Myrmidon*. The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:—At about 10.30 p.m. on the night of the 1st of June, 1863, while her Majesty's ship *Myrmidon* was lying in Banana Creek, River Congo, West in Africa, William Torrence, able seaman, fell overboard. Mr. De Saumarez was officer of the watch, and although a strong current was running at the time, and the river infested with sharks, he immediately jumped overboard, secured Torrence (who could not swim), swam with him to the pier and supported him there until assistance came.

**THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.**—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Broad-street, 93, Westbourne-grove, and the City Steam Factory, 53 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of

two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser.

**DEATH FROM DRINK.**—Dr. Lunkester held an inquiry at the Norfolk Arms Tavern, Half-moon-crescent, Barnsbury-road, on the body of Frances Sewell, aged thirty-eight. Samuel Sewell, the husband of the deceased, said that she had been addicted to drink. On Monday evening he left his wife well at home. On his return about seven o'clock he found her lying on the bed. She had been drinking rum and beer with her sister-in-law, a woman named Ellen Dunn, whom the husband had previously forbidden the house. Frances Sewell, aged twelve years, a daughter of the deceased, deposed that the woman Dunn forced the deceased to drink some rum while she was lying in the bed. The medical evidence proved that the cause of death was apoplexy brought on by drinking rum and beer. Inspector Cole handed to the coroner a statement made by the woman Dunn before the magistrate, to the effect that on the day the deceased died she had stayed to dinner with her and her husband, and afterwards, when the two women were left alone, that they had two or three quarts of rum between them. She denied most positively having forced the deceased to drink any of the liquor. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased was found dead on the bed from effusion of blood to the brain, accelerated by drinking rum and beer in company with Ellen Dunn."

**PROPOSED FISH MARKET IN THE FARRINGTON-ROAD.**—Acting on the facts that upwards of 70 per cent. of the total supply of fish is now conveyed by railway, and that Billingsgate-market cannot be made to meet all requirements, the Smithfield Market Appropriation Committee, entering strong convictions of the appropriateness of the land lying between the New Meat-market and Farringdon-road for the purposes of a fish-market, have availed themselves of the professional services of Mr. Lewis H. Isaacs, architect, and have issued a plan showing the situation of the proposed market, and a view of the intended structure as seen from the Farringdon-road. The ground proposed to be utilized is a parallelogram, bounded on the north by the new road leading to the Charterhouse; on the south by an intended new street in continuation of Long-lane; on the east by the new street now formed at the end of the meat market; and on the west by the Farringdon-road. In the design no attempt at originality in the external appearance of the building has been sought after; and, as far as it is practicable, the fish market has been made to appear an addendum to the meat and poultry market. The cost of the building was estimated at £150,000, exclusive of the value of the land, which is the property of the Corporation. The committee in their prospectus take credit for awaiting themselves of a fall in the land by forming a shell-fish market below, besides the basement below that again; but the result is to render flights of steps necessary to reach the market proper, which we are disposed to think would be found objectionable. However, there are more vital questions to be disposed of before this need be discussed.

**MARYLEBONE WORKHOUSE.**—At the last meeting of the guardians of St. Marylebone it was reported that the Poor Law Board had approved plans prepared according to the instructions of the guardians for the erection of new buildings, specially designed by Mr. Simon Snelly, the architect, to meet the wants of the aged poor in the house. The guardians ordered the necessary steps to be taken for the erection of the buildings, which will form a companion block to the excellent wards erected under the same superintendence, and described in these columns, for the aged infirm. It was reported by Mr. Douglas, the master, that the Sunday services in the house, commenced some time since by the Bishop of London, had been continued to the present time, and the attendance, which was quite voluntary, had been excellent. The Rev. C. J. Phipps Egan, M.A., the rector of the parish, has taken the greatest interest in the proceedings, and every Sunday night a popular preacher occupied the pulpit. The Rev. F. J. Holland, who preached before the Queen last Sunday morning at Windsor, preached before the poorer subjects of the land the same evening in this house. One other fact of interest was reported to the same meeting of guardians. The question as to what should be done with boys left on the hands of the parish has for some time occupied the attention of the guardians. The old system of apprenticing to trades in the parish had been found to be productive of many evils, not the least of which was the perpetuation of pauperism in many cases, from the "parish apprentices" in growing up regarding the "house" as their home, and using it as such all through life. The plan hit upon was to train up some of the boys to be bausmen, and this has been found entirely successful, as many have been draughted into her Majesty's service, having been trained and drilled by competent masters. A few days ago the little band attended at the Crystal Palace, and performed a variety of selections very successfully, under the superintendence of Mr. Sibold.

## THE TORNADO ON THE MEXICAN COAST.

ON our first page will be found a striking illustration of the action and devastation which is created by tempests and tornadoes in the Pacific Ocean. The phenomenon of the late terrible storm which swept the coasts of Mexico and California, is depicted with vigour and effect in our illustration. Among all the terrible works of nature none is more appalling than tempest. The earthquake may vie with it, but earthquakes are often harmless, storms never are. Men may escape from two riven houses while the earthquake rocks it, but whether on land or ocean they cannot flee from the tempest. It strips the forest as if by the axe of an angel. The noblest works of architecture are as if a demon lifted them from their foundations, and dashed them to the earth; and the great ship command by the most skillful mariner, and worked by many hands, is hurled beneath the ocean, and broken to pieces upon the rocks. Happily these facts are less storm-struck than almost any other, but our sailors suffer, and the annual loss of life by shipwreck is increasing, notwithstanding the good service rendered by our lifeboats. As the old song too truly reminds us, "The Gentlemen of England who live at home at ease," know nothing of the perils of the deep; but for the wrecked mariner, no people have a readier, livelier sympathy; so let it always be, whether they convey to us the rich freights of other lands and the products of our industry to remote countries, or man our fleets to vindicate the flag which, as Campbell says, "braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

## THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTOR.

A FREE and independent elector a century ago, is by the immortal Hogarth, who, more than any other artist united satire, caricature, and truth in his pictures, was able to distinguish with the nicest discrimination between the exaggeration which becomes untruth, and that which may be fairly used by pen or brush to bring out the essential genius of the person or event which it is intended to depict. Elections a hundred years ago were bad, they were so during the reigns of all the Georges, a series of sovereigns who exercised the most pernicious influence upon the people. They were very willing to dispense with elections altogether and to use steel and lead in extirpating them. It was, however, far better that their Hanoverian Majesties should go, as if they failed they knew very well they would go themselves. Corruption no doubt prevailed very much in conducting elections during the last century; as the picture represents, there were men ready enough to take a bribe from both sides; but there is more intimation now than there was then. The county franchise was better in 1768 than it is in 1868; because there was better security for the free exercise of it by those who possessed it. The wheedling expression the artist throws into the faces of the candidates, and the half-stupe but expression of "the free and independent elector" are worthy the great master.



## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

## FINCHLEY STEEPLE-CHASES.

A short trip by the Underground Railway to the Swiss Cottage, and a pleasant walk through a veritable *rus in urbe*, under a clear blue sky, and with a crisp bracing breeze, followed by a day's steeple-chasing on the new and pretty Finchley course, are certainly amongst the enjoyable things. But, however enthusiastic one might have felt after the warmth engendered by a brisk walk, the nipping cold which prevailed during the day, and about which there could be no mistake, whilst watching a long race from the top of the stand, went far to alter one's original ideas on the matter. The course and venture is entirely new, and under the able management which characterises the undertakings of Messrs. Verrall, will doubtless be attended with success. Not a single favourite won, and the racing, beyond the appended detail, requires no comment:—

The HUNT CUP, value 40 sovs; 12st 7lb each; winners extra; non-professionals allowed 5lb; winners to be sold for 100 sovs. Three miles.

Mr. T. Barker's Jessie, by Middlesex, 4 yrs, 12st 9lb (in 7lb extra) .. Mr. A. Poole 1  
Mr. R. Shepherd's Wade, aged, 13st (in 11lb ex.) .. Owner 2  
Mr. Wesley's Pirate, by the Flying Dutchman—All's Lost Now, aged, 12st (in 7lb ex.) .. Capt. Harford 3  
Mr. J. Mumford's Meerschaum, aged, 13st (in 7lb ex.) .. Mr. Wodehouse 0

Mr. A. Yates's Balloon, aged, 12st 2lb .. Owner 0  
Mr. Wodehouse weighed for Leopard, and the number was hoisted; but as the horse could not be found the number was taken down and Mr. Wodehouse rode Meerschaum, who had been weighed for by Mumford.

Betting.—Even on Meerschaum, 4 to 1 agst any other. Pirate was first off, followed by Meerschaum and Balloon; Wade bringing up the rear. Balloon refused at the fence past the stand, taking Meerschaum out with him. The three placed then alternately led till entering the straight, where Jessica came away, and won by two lengths; Pirate was a bad third. The winner was bought in for 125 guineas.

The FINCHLEY PLATE (handicap) of 50 sovs; winners extra. Two miles.

Mr. Ellison's Arlescott, by Birkenhead—Gratis, aged, 12st .. Owner 1  
Mr. Lynton's Black Prince, 6 yrs, 12st 4lb .. Griffiths 2  
Mr. Atkins's Acrobat, aged, 11st 7lb .. G. Parsons 0  
Mr. W. Stevens's Maegwatha, 4 yrs, 11st 5lb (in 7lb ex.) .. J. Potter 0

Betting.—5 to 4 agst Maegwatha, 5 to 2 agst Arlescott, 3 to 1 agst Black Prince. Acrobat led for a short distance, attended by Arlescott and Black Prince. After passing the stand, Acrobat fell, and Arlescott taking up the running was never afterwards headed, and won in a canter by four lengths. The favourite fell at the second fence.

The MAIDEN STEEPLE-CHASE PLATE of 40 sovs; 11st 7lb each; winners extra. Two miles and a half.

Mr. Norris's Vision, by Loup Garou—Birthday, aged, 11st 7lb .. Gregory 1  
Captain Tempest's g by Warlike—Cheerful Boy's dam, aged, 11st 7lb .. Darvell 2  
Mr. Wesley's Panhanger, aged, 11st 7lb .. Capt. Harford 3  
Mr. Ellison's Dandy, 6 yrs, 11st 7lb .. Owner 0  
Mr. R. Hill's Cantharides, 5 yrs, 12st (in 7lb ex.) .. Mr. Wodehouse 0

Betting.—6 to 4 agst Cantharides, 5 to 2 agst Panhanger, 3 to 1 agst Vision, 8 to 1 agst any other. After a few strides Panhanger took up the running, and led for about a mile, when Vision went to the front, was never afterwards headed, and won in a canter by four lengths; Panhanger was a bad third. Cantharides and Dandy refused early in the race.

SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE PLATE of 30 sovs; four-yr-olds, 11st; five, 11st 12lb; six and aged, 12st 3lb; winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovs, if for 30 sovs allowed 7lb. Two miles.

Mr. Ellison's Spatchcock, by Bantam—Sister to Carrig, aged, 12st 3lb (£50) .. Owner 1  
Mr. Haro's Farleigh (late Serious Case), aged, 11st 10lb (£30) .. Barton 2

Mr. A. Yates's Robert Adair, aged, 11st 10lb (£30) .. Owner 0  
Mr. F. Longland's Bedford, 4 yrs, 10st 7lb (£30) .. Gregory 0  
Captain Micklem's Vivandiere, 4 yrs, 11st (£50) .. Owner 0

Betting.—5 to 2 agst Vivandiere, 3 to 1 each agst Robin Adair and Spatchcock, 4 to 1 agst Farleigh, 10 to 1 agst Bedford. Spatchcock made play, followed by Bedford and Farleigh, Vivandiere bringing up the rear. Before reaching the second fence, Vivandiere rushed to the front and took up the running, Spatchcock being second and Farleigh third. At the fence past the stand Robin Adair and Bedford refused, and took no further part in the race. On the far side Spatchcock assumed the lead, waited on by Farleigh, Vivandiere having come to grief. Spatchcock and Farleigh then ran together till a quarter of a mile from home, when Spatchcock went to the front and won easily by six lengths. The winner was not sold. Mr. Haro claimed Vivandiere.

MIDDLESEX HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 30 added; winners extra. Two miles and a half.

Mr. J. Mumford's Meerschaum, aged 11st 2lb .. Owner 1  
Mr. S. Reeves's Roving Maid, 4 yrs, 11st 4lb .. W. Reeves 2  
Mr. R. Hill's Atalanta, 6 yrs, 11st 4lb .. Mr. Wodehouse 3  
Mr. J. Keene's Love in a Mist, aged 10st 4lb .. Daniels 4  
Mr. J. Stone's Balder, aged, 11st 7lb .. J. Potter 0  
Mr. J. Norris's Vision, aged, 11st (in 7lb extra) .. Gregory 0

Betting.—5 to 4 agst Roving Maid, 3 to 1 agst Meerschaum, and 4 to 1 each agst Vision and Balder. Meerschaum made play, followed by Vision, Love in a Mist and Roving Maid in the order named, Balder whipping in to the fence past the stand, where Vision came down a cropper. At the far side Roving Maid ran into a second place, and a distance from home challenged Meerschaum, the pair running a good race to the finish, Meerschaum always having the best of it, and winning cleverly by half a length; Atalanta was a bad third; Love in a Mist fourth; and Balder last throughout.

## CROYDON NOVEMBER MEETING.

ACCEPTANCES for the GRAND NATIONAL HURDLE RACE. About two miles and a quarter, over seven flights of hurdles. Twenty-seven sabs, 13 of whom pay 5 sovs each.

12 7 Pearl Diver, aged	10 7 Chippendale, 5 yrs
11 10 The Nun, aged	10 7 Wild Briar, 5 yrs
11 7 Sultan, 6 yrs	10 7 Salamance, 4 yrs
11 0 Said, 6 yrs	10 7 Harlington, 4 yrs
10 10 Brick, aged	10 7 Lizzie Hexham, 3 yrs
10 10 Spy, 5 yrs	10 7 Miss Skerratt, 4 yrs
10 7 Taw Vale, aged	10 4 Sneaking Lawyer, aged

ACCEPTANCES for the GRAND METROPOLITAN STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP. About three miles and a half. Thirty sabs, 15 of whom pay 5 sovs each. The weights have been raised.

13 3 (in 10lb. ex.) Pearl Diver, aged	11 3 Steamboat, 5 yrs
12 1 The Nun, aged	11 1 Hippolyte, aged
11 12 Meanwood, aged	11 1 Sultan, 6 yrs
11 9 Greenland, aged	11 0 Huntsman's Daughter, a
11 9 Globule, aged	10 12 Taw Vale, aged
11 5 Hornet, aged	10 9 Brick, aged
11 5 Polestar, 6 yrs	10 5 Snowstorm, 5 yrs
	10 5 Q. C., 4 yrs

## HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.—Staghounds.

Her Majesty's—Tues., Red Hill; Fri., Shotestrick Farm—11.30.  
Constable's, Sir C.—Wed., Heaton; Sat., Spratley—11.  
Devon and Somerset—Tues., Clout-ham—10.45.

The number of meets is extraordinary, a list of them would nearly fill a column. The Foxhunters of England appear to be in their glory, and determined to make the season available for an unusual amount of sport, and thus console themselves for defeats on their own parts or that of their friends at the polls.

The meets with Harriers to come off are also very numerous. After we went to press with last number we received our advices of the Warwick Autumn Meeting. This meeting was concluded on Friday, in magnificent weather, and in the presence of a goodly company, for whom the sport provided was quite on a par with that of the previous days. An accident of a serious nature occurred to Jeffery, while riding Sister to Veda in the Handicap Plate, by which his collar-bone was broken. The last race but one of the day, the Winding-up Handicap, gave rise to an objection on the part of Mr. Hughes, who maintained that the three first horses had not carried their proper weight. The objection remains in abeyance.

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SCULLS.

On Friday the four boats left in for the Colquhouns started as follows:—

Stations.	Stations.
1. Lowe, Christ's.	3. Muirhead, Sidney.
2. Marshall, First Trinity.	4. Phelps, Sidney.

Marshall started very fast, and sculling very well, at once gained on Lowe. At first port corner he got very close, and in the Gut was overlapping by two or three feet; but here, owing to the noise on the bank he could not hear his steerer, and lost a great deal. In the Long Reach Muirhead came up, and got within a few inches of Marshall—who quite pumped himself out at the first—but could not quite catch him. Phelps took it easy. The time-races will be rowed to-day (Saturday), and the winners will contend next week. It is a pity that this last decision of the authorities was not arrived at in the beginning, and the spreading of these races over eight days from little more than a dozen entries would have been prevented. Besides, time races are the only criterion of ability in such a narrow course as the Cam, where the slightest tug with one hand more than another brings the boat into the bank, or the sculler gets surely bumped. Bumping races for the sculls give the light, quick starter an immense advantage over those who use their legs and back in a good long stroke, and the sooner they disappear entirely from the Cam the better will it be for the rowing.

## CAMBRIDGE ATHLETICS.

For the last two days Fenner's Ground has been again well enlivened by the sports of Jesus College, the members of which have now for many years been able to include among their number some of the best athletes of the university. When the system of athletics was first put on its present high position, Jesus College possessed the best champions of the day in P. M. Thornton and Frost. In succeeding years the standing of the college was well sustained by J. G. R. Thornton, Rounieu, Gibbs (who ran the fastest mile yet done by any amateur), and even now in Corle and Ridley, on whom the weight of Cantab duties, in the inter-athletic contest, will be thrown in 1869. The latter, however, on Thursday evening, met with a severe fall in college, and he has sustained such injuries as to render his rowing stroke of one of the trial eights, at Ely, on December 3, out of the question. The third Trinity Sports, on Saturday, brought up many old faces, who were again present on Monday and Tuesday. It will be seen from the return that Corle took the lion's share of the races, winning no less than five of the events. The Strangers' Race, of 120 yards, brought out Clarke (Corpus) in improved form, and the time, if correct, is the best yet done at Fenner's for the distance. The Quarter-mile Handicap, won by Westley, was done in good time. It is an improving sign of the age to see that college sports are encouraging distance running, and the three miles of Monday we hope to see repeated by other colleges.

## THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishopric of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Dr. Longley, has been conferred on the Bishop of London, and has been accepted.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.C.L., who has thus been raised to the highest position in the English Church, was born on the 22nd of December, 1811, and is the fifth and youngest son of the late Mr. Crawford Tait, writer to the signet, of Harvieston, in the county of Clackmannan. He was educated at the High School, and afterwards at the Academy of Edinburgh, under Archdeacon Williams. In 1827 he went to the University of Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of the late Sir Daniel R. Sandford and Mr. Buchanan. He was elected in 1830 as an exhibitor on Snell's foundation to Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor. He took his B.A. degree in 1830, when he was first class in Classics. In 1842, on the death of Dr. Arnold, he was elected to the Head Mastership of Rugby School, and in 1850, was nominated by Lord Russell, then Prime Minister, to the deanery of Carlisle. On the resignation of Dr. Bloomfield in 1855, Dr. Tait was nominated Bishop of London, in which office he has laboured with unwearying assiduity up to the present time.

The Venerable Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Archdeacon of Westminster, who will succeed to the bishopric of Lincoln, in the room of Dr. Jackson, about to become Bishop of London, is the third son of the late Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, for many years master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and nephew of the poet. He was born in 1808, and was educated at Winchester whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1830, when he was senior classic, and fourteenth senior optime in the mathematical tripos. In 1844 he was nominated by Sir R. Peel to a canon residentiary in Westminster Abbey, and on the resignation of Dr. Bentinck in 1865 became Archdeacon of Westminster—an honorary distinction which is conferred on one of the canons.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

ACCORDING to the Registrar-General's weekly return the death-rate last week in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom was 27 per 1000. In the metropolis it was 25; Bristol was the lowest, at 19; and Glasgow the highest, at 36. The births registered in London were 2126; and the deaths, 1,507, or 125 less than the estimated number for the forty-seventh week of the year. There were 118 deaths from scarlatina, but the Registrar contrasts this with the very satisfactory feature of this week's return. During the past quarter only 58 persons have died from small-pox, in an estimated population of more than three millions, and this favourable result may be attributed to successful vaccination. The authorities in the large towns where small-pox had been very fatal are recommended to lose no time in carrying out measures for checking the progress of this malady.

Mr. Reginald Easton has been honoured with sittings for miniature portraits by the Crown Princess, Princess Victoria, and Prince Waldemar of Prussia.

The *Lancet* announces the accouchement of a young girl at Rochford, Essex, under eleven years of age. Mother and child are doing well.

## THE GARDEN.

## FLOWER GARDEN.

DAHLIAS should be taken up at once, as in most parts of the country we have had sufficient frost to lift them up, as the alteration in their appearance will testify. However, where it has not already reached them it will be requisite to examine them daily, and in the event of being bitten, lift their roots (after having cut their stems down) immediately, carefully dry, and store them away where severe weather cannot reach them. Commence cutting down and propagating hollyhocks, for which purpose you may either have recourse to eyes from the flowering stems, or cuttings from the old stools. Tulips not planted as yet should be consigned to the ground without further delay, provided you can accommodate them with dry soil, but not otherwise. As soon as they are all in, protect them with hoops and mats, for as they are very impatient of frost and wet, inattention in this respect would cause sudden death or long illness. All plants in windows, frames, pits, and such places should be kept entirely free from dead leaves, which do as much as anything in the shape of injury. Likewise water them in moderation if at all, and give them air on mild days. See to the taking up, potting, and storing of any delicate herbaceous plants, and, as a rule, complete anything and everything that has, up to the present moment, been left unfinished. Loss of time in getting in hyacinths, crocuses, snowdrops, and all bulbs, as the later this kind of work is done the worse will be the display of bloom. Greenhouse plants generally ought to be housed for the winter, and in this situation they should never be stinted of water, neither ought they to be permitted to go short of fresh air in favourable weather, nor of the protection from cold winds and frost. Give abundance of fresh air to carnations and picotees whenever the weather will permit, and as much light as you can command. It may be of importance to inform you that they will take no harm from slight frosts, while, as a rule, close confinement and too much petting, if we may use the term, will prove very injurious to them. Examine your ranunculus beds daily, for the purpose of ascertaining whether their roots are suffering from damp, and if so, lose not a moment in remedying the evil, as there is no plant, to our knowledge, more impatient of wet at this period of the year than these, and as such it behoves one and all to be careful of them.

## KITCHEN GARDEN.

A bed should be made for mushrooms as follows:—Good short stable dung, or horse droppings mixed together, with a third part of loamy soil till the whole mass becomes of gentle heat, will be found best for a bed of this description, but care should be taken that it is neither heated up too high nor in too great a body, lest it ferment too quickly. Those of the old school, who were ill-acquainted with the use of the thermometer, were, nevertheless, very successful in growing mushrooms to perfection, and, from some of these, we glean that the proper time to spawn a bed is when it is of the temperature of new milk or thereabouts. No one who has the slightest knowledge of gardening will dispute for one moment that a proper temperature at the time of spawning is the first thing to be considered; inasmuch as, if too cold, the spawn could not possibly work; while, on the other hand, too much heat would kill it at once. So far as we have observed—and we have paid a great deal of attention in this respect—from eighty to eighty-five degrees should be the maximum, while the minimum point should be sixty-five. The bed should be put finally together in a ridge of a pyramidal or a conical form, it matters not which, so long as a sufficient pitch to carry off the water can be ensured. Then, again, a trench should be dug round the said bed, to receive the rain in the event of wet weather setting in. The bed itself must have ample protection at all times from rain, both before spawning, and casting also. It will be necessary to cover it afterwards with a good twelve inch depth of clean straw, and, over this, a mat or two, for the purpose of keeping the straw in its place. The above brief remarks, properly carried out, will ensure perfect success. Look to the clearing of asparagus and rhubarb of decayed or old leaves, and as soon as you have performed this operation to your entire satisfaction cover the roots up warm, so that frost will have no opportunity of doing any harm. Keep such crops as cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuces, savoy, and Brussels sprouts, not only free from weeds and dead leaves, but slugs, snails and other vermin, and the soil between them open by the frequent use of the hoe. Supposing that you have got in a sufficient quantity of vegetables to carry you through the winter, and this you will have done should you have attended strictly to our advice, then your best plan will be to have every yard of ground unoccupied trenched and ridged, so that frost may penetrate and prepare it, as it were for future use. Have an eye to the destruction of weeds and vermin everywhere, to the collecting of vegetables and other garden refuse for manure, and to the general appearance of every nook and corner, which should be clean and neat.

## FRUIT GARDEN.

Remove all superfluous shoots from nectarine and peach trees, so that the young wood may be exposed as much as possible to the influences of the sun, for on this mainly depends their success next season. For the same purpose they ought to be cleared of leaves, an operation that may be performed with a light birch broom; for by merely sweeping them such leaves as are half inclined to fall will very soon lose their hold and drop to the ground sooner than if left to themselves. We should draw your particular attention to the necessity of mulching with dung the roots of vines, apricots, and peaches, where the precaution has not already been taken, so that they may not feel the ill effects of frost should it come upon us suddenly, when to a certainty, next year's crop would suffer more or less from such a check.

EAST LONDON AMATEUR FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This excellent and useful society held its second autumn show at the Vestry-hall, Bow. The exhibition consisted chiefly of chrysanthemums and fine foliage plants, and was well patronised by the inhabitants of the district. The plants and cut blooms were good examples of what working men can produce with small means at their command. The principal competitors were Messrs. Park, Deacon, Kitchener, Hawks, Jeffrey, Ford, Grace, Grant, and Yocell. Mr. Foreyth (of Stoke Newington) and Mr. Wilkinson (of Bow), both nurserymen, contributed very largely to the exhibition with fine plants for decoration.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the last general meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, Mr. James Bateman, F.R.S., in the chair, the following candidates were elected fellows of the society, viz:—Miss Isabella Cadogan Blakeley, Mr. Cousens, Andrew Cutbush, Archibald Hamilton, Thomas Higgs, Lady Lawrence, &c. At this meeting prizes were offered for fruit and a very fine collection was brought together. Messrs. Barr and Sugden exhibited an extensive collection of gourds. Among flowers some remarkable orchids were produced, on which Mr. Bateman offered a few remarks to the society. The show of chrysanthemums and pompones in the entrance to the gardens is particularly fine just now, the great diversity of colour and excellent form of many of the new varieties making a coup d'œil of considerable beauty.

FLORA OF MIDDLESEX.—Mr. Hardwicke is about to publish a complete Flora of Middlesex, compiled by Henry Frimem, M.B., F.L.S., and W. T. Thistleton B.A. Local flora are not only useful to botanical students wishing to explore the botany of a particular neighbourhood, but they also afford the compiler of national floras extended information about rare plants which are only indigenous to particular districts. Middlesex comprehends so many varieties of soil and position that a complete list and description of her plants ought to be a valuable work.



## LAMBETH BRIDGE.

THIS bridge—the last erected for foot passengers and carriage traffic over the Thames—is erected over what in old times was the horse-ferry, and starts on the Westminster side from the Horse-ferry-road, and crosses to the vicinity of Lambeth Palace. As will be seen from our illustration, it is a fine structure, and is of great importance and convenience to the public. The toll for foot passengers is only one halfpenny.

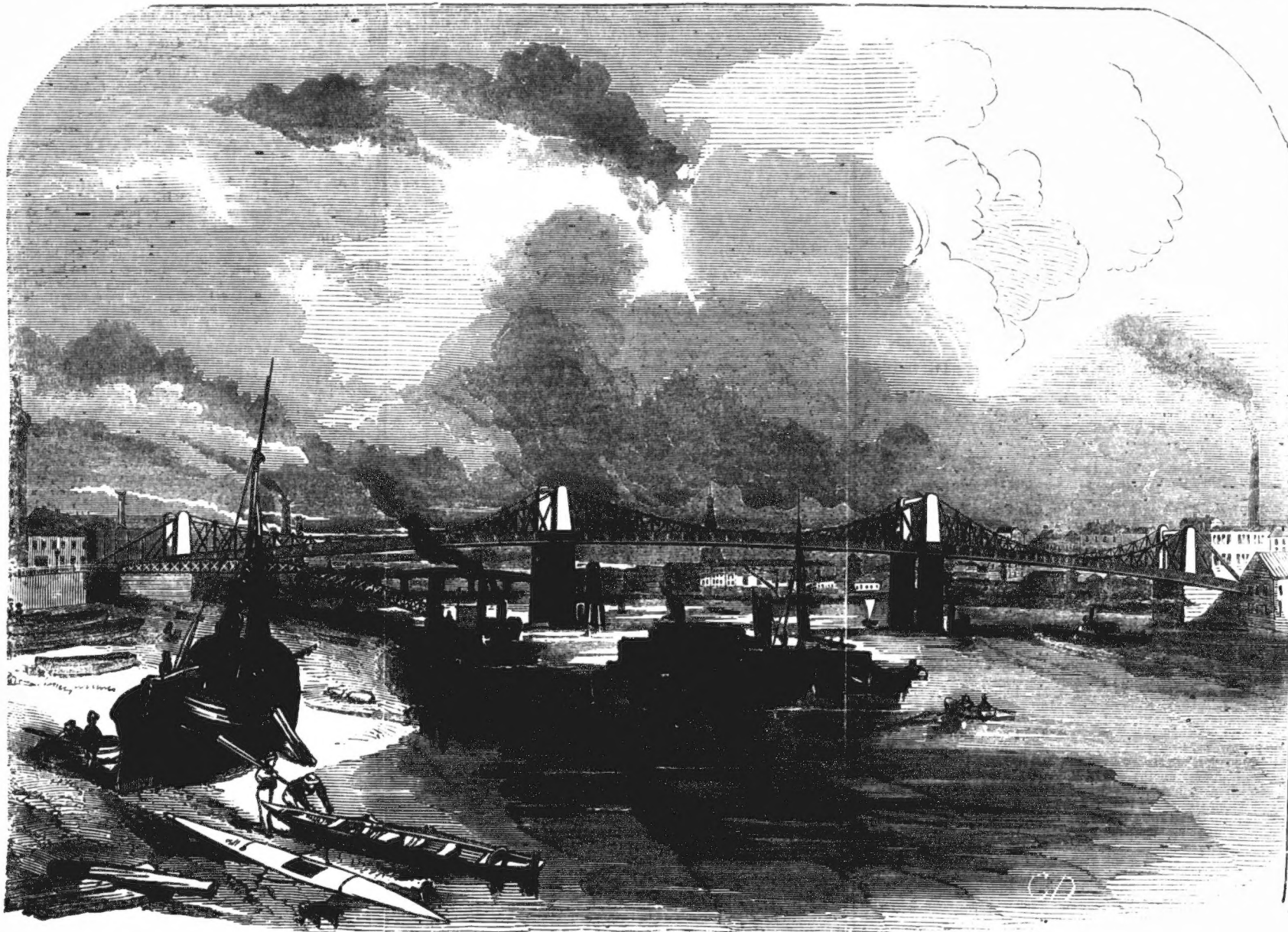
## ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—A MOST REMARKABLE CASE.

At the Marylebone police-court, Emma Watson, aged twenty-nine, a servant, was charged with attempting to murder her illegitimate child. The prisoner, who appeared very weak, and had the child in her arms, was allowed to be seated during the examination. Susan Sanson, midwife in St. Pancras Workhouse, said the prisoner was brought to the infirmary in a cab, having been recently delivered of a child. She said she was taken suddenly ill, and that the child had died. From what was told to her the witness communicated with the medical officer. Mr. Thomas Evans, surgeon, said his attention was called to the prisoner on the 2nd day of November. He was told that she had been delivered in a coal-cellar at her mistress's house. He asked her if such was the case, and on her answering in the affirmative he went with Mr. Blake, the master of the workhouse, to 18, Leighton-villas, Talbot-road. They went into the coal-cellar and found the child buried in the coals. It was quite naked. He took it out. It had very large pieces of coal on its body, one weighing about 14lb. The head and body were completely buried, and he could only see the soles of its

## "PULLING DOWN."

MR. BRIGHT, addressing a meeting at Birmingham, said: Our opponents have been very free in their charges against me. They have said that I was a powerful instrument for pulling down—(laughter)—that I had not only the inclination, but the faculty to destroy—that I was hostile to all established, ancient institutions of the country—(laughter)—that I had never shown the slightest power to exhibit myself politically an architect able to rear an edifice which was worthy of the support and admiration of the people. (Laughter.) We have had some pulling down. In fact, I have noticed generally before they put up any building for the ornament of your town that they pull down some old building. (Loud cheers.) Twenty years ago we pulled down a very ugly, perilous fabric which went by the name of "Protection to Agriculture." (Laughter.) One half of the people of England find their daily bread now from sources which under that system they were shut out from; and with it there came down a whole nest of—small, it may be, but in degree—like injustices. (Hear, hear.) After that we pulled down, as you know, all that cumbersome system of fiscal regulations which shut the people out from instruction by the public press. Having got rid of that, there is now open to the public a machinery of information working day and night for ever, the advantages of which no man can measure. (Cheers.) We have pulled down too, a very great amount of unequal load of taxation; and although that actual burden, the sum raised from the people unfortunately, has not been diminished, yet the burden rests less unnecessarily than it did, and the great body of the people at last find themselves bearing it with a less sense of oppression than they did twenty or twenty-five years ago. (Cheers.) Then

to Great Britain, because Great Britain has been the cause of their exile and the cause of almost all the misfortunes of their countrymen. (Cheers.) We propose to take I know not how many leaves from the history of the United Kingdom, to tear them out, and we intend in future to write a new history—to give to the world an example to the world, that a nation can learn by its past errors and past misfortunes (cheers), and is willing to make amends for past injustices by a most just and generous treatment of all classes of its people. (Renewed cheers.) There were men who said years ago that I was a man who went about the country and addressed audiences of my countrymen to try to set class against class. If any of these men would come forward and show me that they ever endeavoured to do, or have done, so much to promote the harmony of classes as I have done, I will listen patiently to the longest explanation of his public labours. After the corn laws had been repealed, after the great measure of harmony had been accomplished, there came that other which we have just now accomplished, by which all men in all boroughs in England feel that they are no longer regarded as an out-cast class of the Constitution but that all classes can assemble as free men to perform the great public duty of free men—(cheers)—to repair where it may be needed to be repaired, but repaired with all their energy and combined resolution, the glorious constitution of their country. (Cheers.) We are attempting to do all this without injury, without violence, without tumult, and without bloodshed. We feel that even our opponents are entitled to some little charity (laughter), and I suppose that if they were better instructed possibly we might find many of them fighting in our ranks. (Cheers.) I have proposed to-day a scheme not with any elaboration, not with any pretence that it is not capable of great amend-



LAMBETH BRIDGE.

feet. He found a large piece of coal jammed into its mouth, so much crammed in that it cut the skin. The child cried on having the coal removed, and bled at its mouth and nose. It was very cold and could not have lived much longer, as the night was very chilly. It was a wonder that the child had not bled to death. It was strong and healthy. The coals had very much bruised it about the body. It is doing well now. The prisoner was weak, and he did not question her much. Susan Richardson, nurse, residing at 13, Nelson-terrace, City-road, said she was called by the prisoner's mistress, who thought she had been confined. The prisoner was sitting in the kitchen looking very ill. She asked her if she had been confined, and she said she had not. She took a candle and looked all about the place, but could find nothing to confirm her suspicions. She saw her put in a cab, and told her mistress she was going to a place where she would have to speak the truth. Miss Emma Preston Crisp said the prisoner was in her mother's service. On the night mentioned she went to see why the supper tray had not been brought up. She noticed she looked very white, and gave her some brandy and water. They had suspected her and gave her warning to leave. She told her mother she had a miscarriage. She had been in their service for three months, and had been taxed several times about her condition, but always denied it. The prisoner said she thought she should have gone to a place to be confined before it occurred.—This being the case for the prosecution, Mr. D'Eyncourt gave the prisoner the usual caution before committal.—The prisoner said she did not put the coals on the child, and did not think she spoke to the nurse at all. She was then committed for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

GREY or faded Hair restored to the original colour by F. E. SIMON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORER. Price 3s. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers.—[ADVT.]

we pulled down a very horrible monster which they called "Balance of Power." It was an idol of the very foulest features, and at its shrine the lives of hundreds of thousands and millions of the families of the people of the United Kingdom had been sacrificed. (Cheers.) And then, finally, we have succeeded in pulling down the great monopoly of political power. We have diminished the number of rotten boroughs. We have enlarged all the old constituencies. We have given to every working man in Birmingham, who lives in a house, the father and head of a family, the consciousness of independence and the possession of right and of power to which in all past years he has been an utter stranger. Let every man of you consider how great is that gift. (Cheers.) It is a gift for which men in every country in past times have given not only their labour, but their lives; and if we have come to a time when without violence and bloodshed we can accomplish these changes, let us be happy that we live in such times, and let us make of this new power the wise use which we who urged that it should be given to you promised that you would make of it when you had it. (Cheers.) We are now about to try whether we can't begin to restore. We can build up a few things if we are as successful against our opponents in the future as we have been in the past—(cheers); but it is only on that condition, and whether we shall be able to do it depends no little upon the verdict which you shall give. (Cheers.) We propose now, for the first thing, to restore or create—for I am sure it never existed—a unity of the United Kingdom. (Loud cheers.) We intend to hold out the hand of generosity and justice to six millions of our fellow-countrymen who live west of the Channel. (Cheers.) We intend no longer to submit to a state of things where there shall be in our own colony Irishmen who feel that England is not just to their country. We intend no longer to submit to this problem, that there are in the United States of America millions of Irishmen, or descendants of Irishmen, who cultivate and entertain feelings of hardness

ment, but something which, I think, might be the basis of a scheme by which we shall stretch out the hand to the poorest, to the humblest, to the most degraded, to the most hopeless, and say "Friend and brother, come up to the level on which we stand!" (Cheers.) And in taking this course—it is a course I have often taken during my public life—I have appealed not to the prejudices of my fellow-countrymen, but their intelligence and virtue. It is to those great qualities that I appeal now, and I have the most undoubted confidence that you will listen to that appeal. (Cheers.) I can say in the course of this canvass and of this contest, that greater and nobler principles are constantly, from year to year, making their way, and taking their seats in the very hearts of the people. Depend upon it, it is not a question between this man and that man; it is a question of great and solemn principles, and of great solemn import to you and your families, and to your prosperity. We are fighting no mean battle. It is a battle of light as against darkness—a battle of justice against selfishness—a battle of instruction and intelligence against prejudice and wrong. (Cheers.)

NO MORE PILLS OR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.—Health by Dr Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Dr Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—Gazette. Dr Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W and 121, New North Road, N. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s.—[ADVT.]



## THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

ARDUOUS as have been the labours of the Ministry, and great the work they have performed in sweeping away tyranny, tradition, and superstition, they have hitherto done it alone and unaided. They have been far from idle. They have decreed perfect freedom of the press, they have removed odious and galling burdens, they have recognised the administration, they have examined the national finances, they have put the revolution right with other countries, and they have given Spain, as far as they could, the first lessons in those great doctrines of social and political life without which no nation can prosper. Now, however, they are evidently feeling the burden of their responsibilities, and they have revived the old institution of the Council of State. There are five appointments to each of the departments—Finance, Public Works, War, Justice, and Colonies. Their names are not familiar to English ears, but they are all men of eminence. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Provisional Government will come to some conclusion on the question of freedom of worship, and let us know whether Spaniards may be Catholics or Protestants as they will, or only the latter by a species of polite toleration. "A little heaven

6,000 strong, and have been able to capture Lersundi's nephew, whom they hold as a hostage. Their having been heard of almost as soon as the news of the late events in Spain reached Cuba, and not before then and the proved incapacity of the authorities to put them down, make it highly improbable that they are mere banditti. That definition of troublesome political opponents comes so ready to hand to some people that it should always be cautiously received. Another thing to be noted, is that though several insurgents have been captured, not one has been shot. Who can believe that Lersundi would be so squeamish with a powerful robber that had fallen into his hands? The Captain-General is said to be anxious to be relieved; his wish will soon be gratified by the arrival of Dulce. Another account says:—"The Spanish troops have had two encounters with the rebels—at Casanova, on the river Contramestre; and at Baire, near Santiago de Cuba. In the former the insurgents were forced to retreat from their stronghold—a large wayside inn—leaving arms, ammunition, 200 horses behind; killed and wounded five. In the latter, the rebels, who had stationed themselves in the town of Baire, were again forced to retreat, leaving arms and 22 negro slaves in the possession of

rights, will be a consecration of universal suffrage. It will symbolise the national sovereignty and consolidate public liberty, the right of the people being superior to all institutions and powers. This monarchy, surrounded by democratic institutions, cannot fail to be popular." The manifesto concludes by stating that the Liberals will respect all the laws enacted by the Constituent Cortes. A great and enthusiastic Monarchical and Democratic meeting called by those who signed the manifesto of the Electoral Committee, was subsequently held in the court-yard of the Palace. About fifty thousand persons assembled; perfect unanimity and order prevailed, though no police were present, and the demonstration is considered to have been the most imposing affair of the kind ever witnessed in Madrid. Speeches were delivered by Senores Olozaga, Armijo, Martos, and others, and all the speakers adhered amid great enthusiasm to the principles enunciated in the recent manifesto.

## GENERAL PRIM'S CIRCULAR.

General Prim has addressed a circular in response to a request made by nearly all the Captains-General for an increase in the provincial garrisons. General Prim declines to accede to the ap-



A FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTOR A CENTURY AGO, AFTER HOGARTH.—SEE PAGE 770.

heaveneth the whole," and there has for some time existed a little heaven in Spain, who are only waiting for complete freedom of worship to come out from that which is not the church of their hearts, though it is that of their ancestors. It has been stated by some of the correspondents of the English press, founded on an announcement in the Spanish papers, that the necessary "permit" has been given for the erection of a Protestant church in Madrid, but the permit has not yet reached them. There is no doubt it will ultimately be granted, but until the official authorisation is actually received the few English and Americans who visit this capital must be content with the small room in which prayers are read every Sunday morning at the British Embassy.

## THE REVOLT IN CUBA.

The tide of revolution has reached the Spanish colony of Cuba. It is extremely difficult to ascertain the real character of the outbreak in Cuba. Some accounts state that the insurgents are little better than bands of professional rogues, who have no other object than that of general plunder, and that they will soon be put down; others that they have political cries—"Viva la Espana," "Prim y Serrano," "Down with taxation," &c., &c., that they are about

the Spanish troops. The arrival of General Dulce from Cadix is anxiously looked for, and it is expected that then matters will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Telegraphic communication is still cut off, and land mails altogether stopped; the only means of communication with Havana is by an occasional coasting steamer. English vessels of war are expected from Jamaica. Her Majesty's iron-clad Favourite is at Havana watching the progress of affairs."

## GREAT LIBERAL MEETING AND MANIFESTO.

The manifesto of the joint Electoral Committee formed by the fusion of the three factions of the Liberal party has been published. It pronounces in favour of all the liberal ideas proclaimed by the revolutionary Juntas, and especially in favour of religious freedom, adding that the revolution must consecrate and guarantee for all time the principle of complete liberty of conscience. The passage relative to the future form of Government says:—"The monarchical form is imposed upon us by the exigencies of the revolution and the necessity of consolidating the liberties we have acquired. Monarchy by divine right is for ever dead. Our future Monarchy, in deriving its origin from popular

applications, declaring that the Government reckons upon the support of the enlightened majority of the nation, and that any augmentation would raise the army to a figure far above what the country could bear. The circular announces the concentration of a considerable body of troops in New Castile, which, thanks to the numerous railway and telegraphs, could be instantly despatched wherever it might be necessary.

It is related of Queen Isabella that as often as her impulses led her to go to Madrid she was dissuaded from her purpose by those around her. Thus she was in a continually distressing state of indecision, which proved her ruin. On returning from the railway station on one of these occasions she wrung her hands and exclaimed, "Oh, that I were only a man!" "And I, too," joined in the King, without reflecting on the sense of the words which he used. It is said that her Majesty broke into a laugh in spite of her despondency.

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents, Eightpence per lb. cheaper. Every genuine packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—[ADVT.]



## THEATRES.

## DRURY-LANE.

**BORROWED PLUMES.**—KING OF SCOTS. Mr. Phelps, Messrs. Addison, Irving, Bouss, &c.; Mesdames Heath, Stuart, Frank Mathews, &c.—**ANITA GRAND BALLET D'ACTION** entitled *BEDA*.

## HAYMARKET.

**EASY SHAVING.**—Messrs. Rogers, Clark, and Gordon; Misses Burke and Wright.—**LEAH.** Messrs. Howe, Rogers, F. Buckstone, &c.; Mesdames Bateman, Fitzwilliam, &c.—**AND BOX AND COX.** Messrs. Buckstone and Compton.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE LONG-ACRE.

**At Seven, THE LANCASHIRE LASS.** Messrs. H. Irving, S. Easby, L. Brough, J. Clayton, C. Wyndham, and H. M. Terrot; Misses N. Moore and H. Hudson.—To conclude with R. Rees, Esq.'s *Patent Extravaganza*, entitled *THE STRANGER, STRANGER THAN EVER.* Messrs. L. Brough, Stephens, and Seyton; and Misses H. Evans, and Kate Santley.

## PRINCESS'S.

**THE SECRET—AFTER DARK; A TALE OF LONDON LIFE.** Mr. Vining, Messrs. W. Ley, Dominick Murray, Harcourt, Shore, &c.; Misses E. Barnett and Rose Leclercq.—**AND MASTER JONES'S BIRTHDAY.**

## PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Maria Walton.  
**At Half-past Seven, ATCHU!** Messrs. Blakey, Montgomery; Misses C. Addison, and A. Wilt.—After which T. W. Robertson's celebrated Comedy, *SOCIETY.* Messrs. J. Clarke, Hare, H. J. Montague, Blakey, Montgomery, and Bancroft; Mrs. Buckingham White and Miss Carlotta Addison.

## THEATRE ROYAL HOLBORN.

Under the Management of Miss Fanny Josephs.  
**At Seven, BLOW FOR BLOW.** Messrs. Henry, Cowper, Haynes, Arthur, Westland, and Parsell; Mesdames Fove, Rignold, and Westersby.—After which at half-past Nine, *LUCRETIA BORGIA, M.D., LA GRANDE DOCTRESSE.* Messrs. Henry, Drew, Hughes, and Arthur; Mesdames Westersby, Sidney, Joy, Lovell, and Fanny Josephs.

## OLYMPIC.

**At Seven, SLASHER AND CRASHER.** Messrs. Vincent, Taylor, Vauxhall, and Aikin; Mrs. Caulfield and Miss Shavey.—**After which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE YELLOW PASSPORT.** Messrs. H. Neville, Vincent, and Wigan; Mesdames Furtado, Shavey, and Caulfield.

## STRAND.

**At Seven, A WIDOW HUNTER.** Messrs. Clarke, Belford, and Joyce; Misses Burton and Matland.—**THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.** Messrs. Thorne, Jones, Robson, and rector; Miss Goodall, &c.—**AND MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.**

## BRITANNIA.

**THE HEADLESS HORSEMAN; A TALE OF THE PRAIRIES.**—Miss Louise Scerrington and Mr. P. M'Haffie.—**THE SCARLET MARK.** Mrs. S. Lane.—**The Third Act of THE LADY OF LYONS.** Mr. R. Bell and Miss M. Henderson.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.  
**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.  
**POLYTECHNIC.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.**—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

**ROYAL ALHAMBRA.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.  
**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.**—Open daily.

## THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

## 1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Dock; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds; Museum of Economic Geology, Jernyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

## 2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 51, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Altemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

## The Illustrated Weekly News.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1868.

## THE INS AND THE OUTS.

THE elections have now nearly terminated, and they have proved very much more remarkable for the men that have been thrown out than for those which have been returned. Mr. Disraeli with his usual good fortune has been sent back for Bucks; previously some show of opposition had been offered to him but this time he had it all his own way, and the tone of his speeches showed that he enjoyed his triumph.

He cannot however boast of his following. Very few men of any note have been returned on his side of the house. On the other hand the coming Premier has sustained a humiliating defeat in South West Lancashire, his native county. In the same county in the north division the Marquis of Hartington was defeated still more signally. There the battle was fought between the House of Derby and that of Devonshire and the Stanleys won. One of the most notable of the

"Thrown Outs," is Mr. Milner Gibson. He was formerly a Suffolk squire although the best part of his property is in Islington. He was a Tory not exactly "pure and simple," for although pure he was never simple. He was at once too wise and too honest for the party and they would not have him as member for his division of the county, nor yet for Ipswich. He however rendered such services to the Anti-corn Law League that he was elected for Manchester. While in that position a difference sprang up between him and a numerous portion of his supporters in reference to the Dissenting Chapels Bill. With the exception of the Unitarians, Roman Catholics and leading men of the League such as Cobden, Bright, Brotherton, Wilson, &c., he had literally no supporters left. At length his opposition to the Russian war completed the alienation between him and his constituents, and he, Cobden, Bright and other notoriety lost their seats. He was, through the influence of the League people, returned for Ashton-under-Lyne, where to the astonishment of the Liberals he has suffered a complete defeat. There is however nothing surprising in it. His votes on the Dissenting Chapels Bill were in flagrant violation of justice and have never been forgotten. His support to the Maynooth Grant, and his evasive explanations on the subject caused extensive dissatisfaction amongst earnest Protestants of all denominations, Liberal and Conservative. There exists in Ashton, moreover, an impression that Mr. Gibson is one of the set of Whigs who agree with Earl Russell, in the policy of endowing the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. In addition to all these unfavourable circumstances, there was one thing not thought of in London, but which is very potent, and which militated with the Liberal returns throughout Lancashire—the extraordinary increase of Churches, Clergymen, and Church Schools. The *Standard* boasted a few evenings ago that the rising generation among the poor would be Conservative—there is some foundation for the boast, but only to this extent, that in the manufacturing districts the Church is making prodigious efforts to educate ecclesiastically and politically the working classes. It is remarkable that this is never taken into account in the discussions and speculations of the London press in connection with the phenomena of the elections in the County Palatine. Mr. Gibson himself did not understand it, as is evident from his speeches; but he is now its victim. Staleybridge, one of the new boroughs, is in Cheshire, but it is, in fact, a portion of Ashton, the populous district of Duckinfield lying between. It is Lancashire in its spirit and character, is inhabited by a numerous Lancashire population, and subject to the same influences. Among the Ins we are glad to notice Sir Roundel Palmer, who will not, however, remain long a commoner, as he will be Lord Chancellor in the first Liberal administration. Mr. Labouchere's defeat in Middlesex was unexpected for much the same reason that the Liberals encountered so many other failures with astonishment—they seem not to have taken any notice of the progress of adverse events, but only to have looked at the social elements which afforded them satisfaction. Placing Chelsea and Hackney among the new boroughs swept away from the county two of its nuclei of Liberal voters, and deprived Westminster at the same time of a portion of its Liberal support. Besides, as in that city, there has been a vast increase of houses in Middlesex occupied by those who have got rich by commerce, or speculation, and who think it respectable to ape the high gentleman, and affect conservatism. The snobs of Middlesex are probably more numerous than the order is anywhere else; perhaps they may be at all events proportionately as numerous on the South Coast of Devon, in Bath, Leamington, and the suburbs of Dublin; but their power, as a class, will be felt hereafter in Middlesex and Westminster, not only by snatching sudden and partial victories, but by the chronic assertion of a strong numerical influence.

The House will sadly miss the witty and lively Bernal Osborne; the assuming and cynical orator, Mr. Horsman; and the "rattlesnake," as some of our provincial contemporaries have designated Mr. Roebuck. Probably perversity, bitterness, self-assertion, overbearing insolence, and national invidiousness never appeared in the speeches of any public man, as they were prominent and united in those of the deposed member for Sheffield. His loss is the gain of Sheffield, and of practical and rational Liberalism in the House of Commons.

Mr. Lowe could not again sit for Calne, notwithstanding the influence of the House of Lansdowne; the people there grew not only tired of him, but, like the people of Kidderminster, as the Irishman said, "formed a partiality against him." Still, notwithstanding his fear of democracy, his inconsistency, and his knack of offending his constituents, he is the zealous and very eloquent friend of education. He has found a suitable constituency in the London University, and that learned body has found a creditable representative.

The battles lost by the friends of freedom do not affect the grand result. The "Ins and Outs" present strange and unexpected changes, but the knell of Toryism has already tolled—may it be soon buried without hope of resurrection.

## HOW THEY DO IT IN THE COUNTIES.

NEARLY all our county elections are over, and the lesson taught is very instructive. Fagot votes, violence, and landlord terrorism have been the instruments by which the Tory majorities have been secured. The unfortunate mistake of Joseph Hume in falling into the trap set for him by the Tories through the Marquis of Chandos is even now working the mischief

Lords Russell and Althorp predicted. The fifty pound tenants-at-will or any other tenants occupying without the security of a lease, dare not vote otherwise than as the landlord dictates. So calamitous is the effect of this qualification that it swamps the independence of the counties. Were it not that there are great landowners who are Liberal, we could scarcely hope to gain a single county election south of the Tweed. In the last Parliament there was a majority of 47 in the county representation, in favour of the Tories, although there was, including the Adullamites, a nominal majority of 80 Liberals. The immense expense attending a county election is also in favour of the Tories. The canvass, and "bringing up" of electors, are on a wide scale. The expenses connected with so great a number of canvassers, legal and lay, are very heavy; printing refreshments, &c., constitute another class of costs. So that many thousands must be spent, win or lose, in a county contest. There is, therefore, an indisposition on the part of men of even large means, unless they have some weightier interest to serve, to enter into a fierce county contest. On this occasion the landlords resorted to every form of intimidation, some openly, others covertly; they have made it a civil war as much as if there were an appeal to arms, but not so fairly, and happily not with the same sacrifice of life. The richer landlords have freely resorted to bribery at both sides of the Bristol Channel and the Irish sea. The Church, with exceptions "few and far between," has brought the whole weight of her influence to bear on this election in favour of Landlordism, Toryism, and the continued persecution and oppression of the Irish people. The majority at one time existing of 150 on the Liberal side, has been reduced as we go to press to 117, which is likely to be reduced still further. A majority of 100 is not quite so certain as it was deemed, but it still may be hoped for. One of the first uses the Liberal party should make of that majority is to appoint a committee or a commission to investigate the alleged brutalities, bribes, and landlord threats, and for the House to take a resolute course in face of the magnitude of the evil. The people would be raised to a higher enthusiasm than has been witnessed since 1832, to support a Liberal majority in vindicating the sacred rights of the Franchise, and securing the real liberties of the people. Either the Tenant-at-will qualification must go, or the Ballot must be given to the County electors. Indeed the Ballot Box is the panacea for all our election troubles. It would not prevent either preliminary or subsequent fights and riots, but it would put an end to corruption, and what is of still more importance, to intimidation. This is required in towns as well as counties. Tory manufacturers are as thoroughly tyrants as Tory landowners. A large number of the millocracy of Lancashire are as overbearing as they are ignorant and vulgar. The people must be protected from these tyrants by the Ballot Box. While freedom is lifting up the light of her countenance upon so many lands hitherto shrouded in the gloom of oppression, we must not allow this hideous invasion of our most consecrated privilege to go on in the United Kingdom. It is not enough to provide against future recurrence of the crime, but the Liberal majority must bring the perpetrators of this infamy during the present election to punishment. It is of no use to leave them to public opinion, they care for no opinions but those of their party, and they do not know how to be ashamed. If we have strength, let us use it, prudently and mercifully, but really and effectually, to secure to every enfranchised person the power of using his privilege free from intimidation.

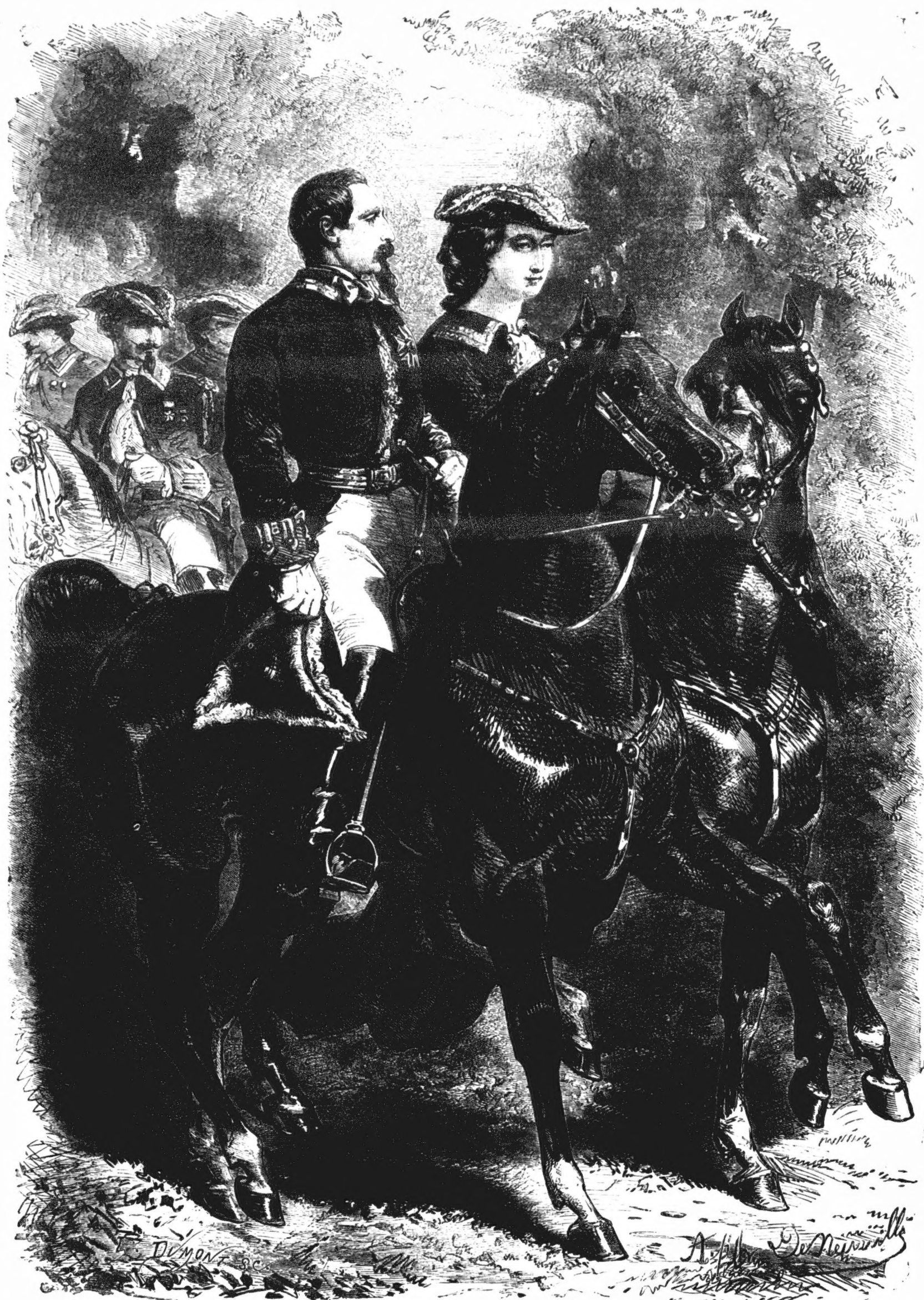
## THE MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

THE result of the contest for Middlesex took even the conservatives by surprise, while many liberals must have been filled with amazement at finding a young nobleman, whose name perhaps they had heard for the first time only a few days before, winning in a center. Among the explanations offered in the course of the day none seems so probable as that which attributes the neutralization of the metropolitan county in parliament to false security and apathy. The former was, it is thought, greatly strengthened by the fact that at the last contest Viscount Chelsea was so easily defeated, and further, that the last vacancy was filled by a liberal—Mr. Labouchere—without any semblance of opposition. The existence of apathy or supineness among a large proportion of the liberal electors is attributed partly to the want of union between the candidates, which was manifest up to a very recent period. There were certainly no such drawbacks on the side of the conservatives. Even a cursory observation of the proceedings on their part must have convinced any one that the battle had been carefully planned, and that nothing in the way of necessary organization had been overlooked. In front of the principal committee-room of Lord George Hamilton—the Westminster Palace Hotel—were seen from an early hour long lines of cabs and broughams, with placards urging voters to "Plump for Hamilton"; and the most active efforts to secure every voter who could be reached were made, even after success was placed almost beyond the possibility of reversal. On the other hand, there were certainly no such outward signs of earnestness at the headquarters of Lord Enfield and Mr. Labouchere, at the Ship Hotel, Charing-cross. There might of course be plenty of work without much noise, but there is too much reason to believe that victory had been taken for granted, instead of every nerve being strained to secure it. The nine o'clock return gave the following result:—Enfield, 572; Labouchere, 561; Hamilton, 538. At eleven the numbers were Enfield, 2,907; Labouchere, 2,839; Hamilton, 4,015. These relative positions were not materially altered as the day advanced; but the election soon lost its interest, and the later issues of the numbers seemed to attract but little attention. By one or two o'clock a much more absorbing interest began to be manifested in the vicinity of Charing-cross and Pall-mall by another contest, which was proceeding in a distant part of the country. From the Carlton Club went forth hourly returns of the progress of the great struggle in South West Lancashire, and the name of "Gladstone" took the place of those of the Middlesex candidates. The numbers telegraphed from Liverpool were excitingly exhibited especially after the election fortunes of the liberal leader had begun to wane, outside Lord George Hamilton's committee-room, at the top of Whitehall, and the pavement soon became almost impassable with spectators of the return. Even policemen caught the infection, and dotted down the results with ludicrous enthusiasm. The



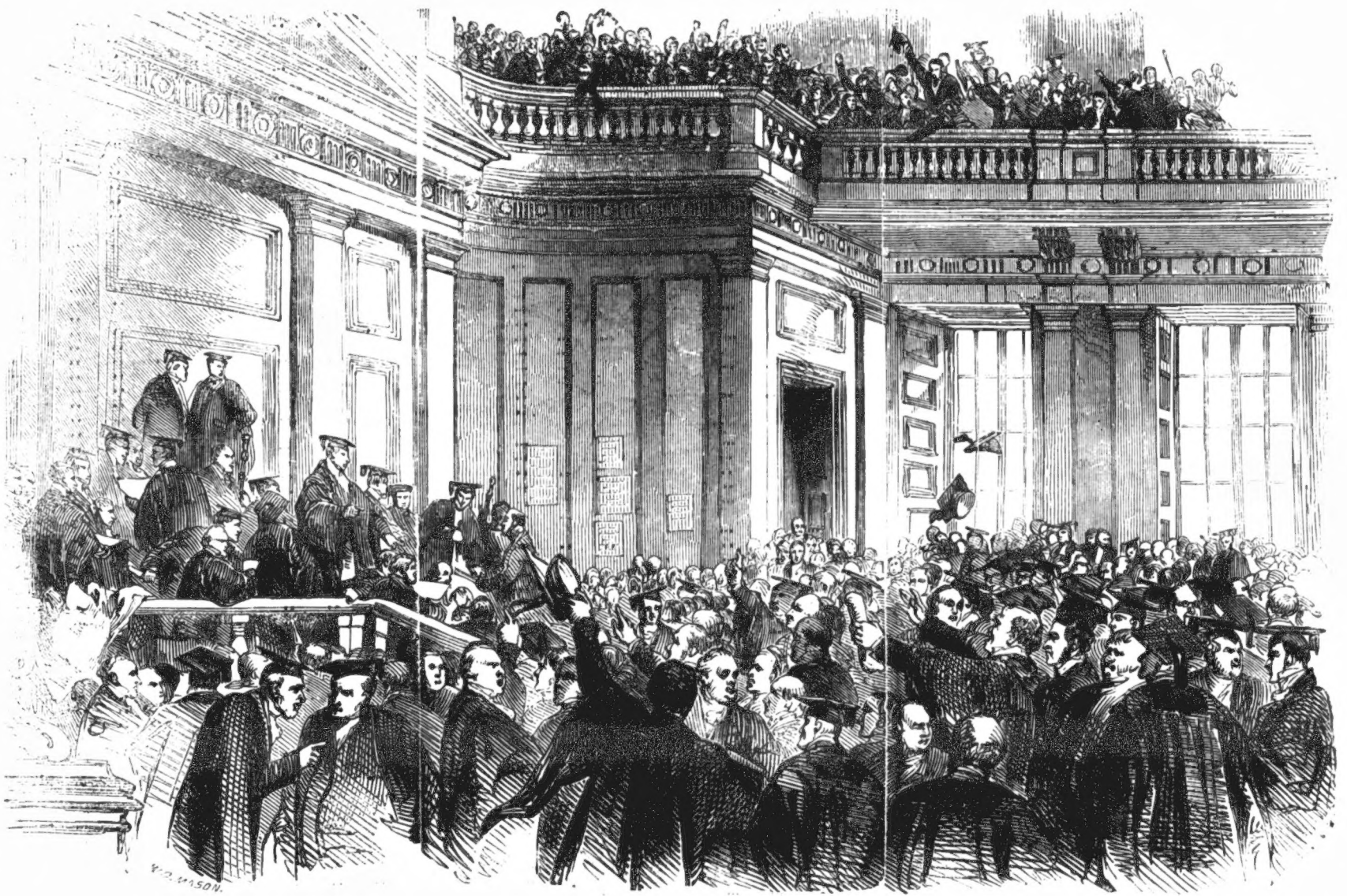






THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT COMPIEGNE.—SEE PAGE 778.





THE RETURN OF THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS FOR CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—SEE PAGE 778.

## MRS. BROWN—WIDOW.

WHEN Mr. Brown was living Sue Stuyvesant and I called upon Mrs. Brown one clear, cold winter afternoon. Sue was a grand girl—something of an old maid, the younger set who had not passed the silly, giggling age said; but I am sure there was not a sign of an old maid about Sue, with her face plump and fresh as any girl's, and her hair as black as a raven's wing and always kept in such beautiful order. Standing on the Browns' door-step, I surveyed Sue from head to foot, thinking what a grand girl she was, such an angel of patience at home, such a merry, companionable girl abroad, such a miracle of neatness and industry, and so stylish withal! Then I fell to wondering how Dick Brown could ever have jilted her: for, according to the "tradition of the elders," Sue would have been mistress of the mansion on whose steps we stood but for the blue-eyed, golden-haired woman who reigned inside as Mr. Brown, and on whom we had come to call in obedience to the social requirements of the times.

"If Sue were mistress," I thought, "Dick Brown's house would be in better repair." I was sure she would prescribe a coat of paint for the front, some hinges for the shutters, a new bell-wire, a half-hour's polish on the door-plate, a vigorous scrubbing of the door-steps, and a general cleaning out of rubbish in the area. I was very certain if Sue had been the Mrs. Brown upon whom I had come to call, I would not have been obliged to wear out my gloves pulling at the broken bell-wire, and wear out my patience waiting for a servant to answer my ring.

When we were at last admitted to the parlour I fell to thinking again of Sue as mistress. Perhaps the finger-marks on the window-panes suggested how dexterously Sue would have wiped away the stains; perhaps the littered carpet reminded me of the skillful way in which Sue handled a broom; perhaps the dust on the furniture made me think of the vigorous use Sue made of a duster; perhaps the disordered centre-table and the remnants of cake and wine on a side-table brought to mind by contrast the perfect order of the rooms over which Sue presided.

My meditations were interrupted by the reappearance of the slipshod servant who admitted us, and who informed us now that Mrs. Brown was in her room—would we walk up?

In our "walk up" I was thinking again of Sue as mistress. I could not help it, with oil-cloths before me that needed scrubbing, with stair-carpet that needed sweeping, with an odour of burning grease from below and escaping gas from above.

Mrs. Brown met us at the door of her room, with a shower of apologies for her appearance. The apologies served to draw direct attention to her appearance, which was made up of golden hair in a tumble-down condition, a soiled sack, and a crumpled skirt. She apologized for the shabbiness of the room, and we took note of the shabbiness, which was made up of a litter of scraps and children's toys, of dust and stains and general seediness. She apologized for her children, and we could not but observe the uncleanness apparent in their faces and the neglect apparent in their garments.

"It's very well for young ladies like you to look as if you came out of bandboxes, but if you ever get married you'll find it don't pay," Mrs. Brown assured us half apologetically and half warningly. "Mr. Brown often holds up this young lady, and that one, and the other as patterns to me," she continued. "But I tell him he might as well give me a vest-pattern when I am making up book-muslin. The relations of married women to society are so different that the patterns have no fitness."

I knew Sue Stuyvesant's creed, that the laws of attraction and repulsion that govern the lover govern the husband also. I had heard her say a score of times that the bit of ribbon, the graceful fall of lace, the pretty adjustment of locks of hair, the dainty ruffle, the harmonious dress, the sweetly-sung ballad, the winning tone and charming way that attracted the young man and made

him a lover had equal power to please the husband and keep him a lover. I had heard her say as often that the neglected hair, the soiled collar, the untidy dress, the slipshod shoes, the indifferent tone and rough manner that repulsed a young man and nipped love in the bud had equal power to repulse the husband and blight love with the frost of indifference. But Sue Stuyvesant's creed was not to be spoken in Mrs. Brown's house; for my grand girl was a lady with true delicacy of feeling.

"How is Mr. Brown?" she inquired.

"He isn't very well," Mrs. Brown answered. "At least, he complains a great deal; but that's the way of men. They always think they are nearly dead if the least thing ails them. Mr. Brown has a bad cough sometimes but it's nothing but a slight cold that every body is liable to. I tell him he is whimsical as any old woman."

"Sometimes these slight colds are more serious matters than we think," I suggested, remembering how thin and pale Dick Brown was.

"Yes, I know," Mrs. Brown answered. "But you'll find out, my dear, that it won't be worth while to worry yourself about every whim and conceit your husband gets in his head. Men are always getting some new hobby."

"Hobby?" I asked, with a view to gaining further knowledge.

"Yes," Mrs. Brown answered; "I couldn't enumerate Mr. Brown's hobbies. There's my hair, and dress, and the children, and the servants, and the table, and the bills, and social duties and domestic duties, and his aches and pains, and the dear knows what else! What a lovely way that is of arranging your hair!"

"It is very simple," I answered. "Your hair would do elegantly in this way."

"My hair!" repeated Mrs. Brown. "Oh my dear, I wouldn't think of it. It's entirely too much trouble for a married woman like me. Mine is just as well twisted up this way when I don't see any one but Mr. Brown."

"But you haven't given up society, surely," suggested Sue Stuyvesant.

"Almost entirely," Mrs. Brown answered. "Mr. Brown had a great notion of inviting his friends here for a while, but it was a great bore to entertain them; and, you know, it don't amount to any thing with married people. It's quite different with young folks who must get acquainted and find a husband. With Mr. Brown's friends always coming here, I was obliged to keep the parlours in company order, and my dress must be just so, and I had to make a martyr of myself singing and playing. At last I put my foot down that I wouldn't do it. It was ridiculous in Mr. Brown to expect it. He don't invite his friends here any more. He sees them at the clubs though, for he will be out evenings in spite of his cough. That's the consistency of the man! Oh, my dears, men are very inconsistent creatures! You'll find that out if you ever have much to do with them."

"Do you sing and play much?" Sue asked.

"I haven't touched the piano in six months," Mrs. Brown answered. "Mr. Brown finds fault and begs for music sometimes, but it's such a bore to keep in practice. It's one thing to sing in company and have half a dozen gentlemen ready to turn the leaves for you and know that your singing will earn you invitations to concerts, and operas, and rides, and all that. It's quite another thing to sing for one's husband alone. I tell Mr. Brown my music is played out literally. That's a lovely style of trimming, Miss Sue. I haven't seen a prettier walking dress this season."

"I made it from one of last year's dresses," Sue Stuyvesant replied. "Almost any dress will cut over into one. The drab poplin I have seen you wear would make over into a very handsome walking-dress."

"Perhaps," answered Mrs. Brown, with a languid smile. "But I think the old poplin will have to do as it is. Those flutings must be a world of trouble, and it don't seem worth while for

a woman whose market is made to spend so much time in trimmings. The easiest way of making dresses is the best way in my opinion. Oh, Miss Sue; Mr. Brown hasn't ceased to rave over the chicken salad you made for the church Fair. He begged me to get the recipe of you, though I'm sure my cook will never be able to make it, and I mortally hate to go into the kitchen. Mr. Brown is very dainty in his appetite. He don't care for anything that comes on the table, and craves all sorts of fancy dishes. If I catered to his appetite as he would like me to I might be cooking in the kitchen half my time, and I didn't get married to be any man's drudge. Oh, you'll find out, my dears, what unreasonable creatures men are, every one of them; and if you know when you are well off you'll stay as you are. Just tell John Peters No, when he proposes." And Mr. Brown turned to me with a significant laugh.

The embarrassed blushes that I felt creeping over my face were happily put to flight by Sue Stuyvesant's rising. We had obeyed the social requirement of the times, and were at liberty to depart.

Down the street we met Dick Brown, walking with painfully slow steps. Sue Stuyvesant sighed after he had passed. "Poor fellow! I think his wife is blind," she said.

As we turned the corner I glanced round, and saw that Dick Brown was looking after us. I wondered if he was not thinking, as I had been, of the cheerless home and slovenly wife and neglected children to which he was going, and the home it might have been if the grand girl at my side had presided over it. "Poor fellow!" I said to myself, echoing Sue Stuyvesant's sigh. "I think if he was blind once he now sees."

Last week Sue Stuyvesant and I called on Mrs. Brown, a widow of nearly a year's standing. Waiting on the door-steps I remarked the paint on the house, the hinges to the shutters, the new bell-wire, the shining door-plate, the clean steps, and the orderly area.

"There is all the difference between a coal-cinder and a diamond apparent here," I whispered, contrasting the previous shabbiness with the present glitter and polish.

In the parlours there were the same marked evidences of improvement. The windows were clean, the carpets well swept, the furniture dusted, the tables orderly, and a delicious odour of violets pervading the apartments.

Mrs. Brown—Widow, soon made her appearance, and this time there were no apologies necessary. Her hair was arranged with taste and care, her dress was well-fitting and elaborately trimmed, and there was a very evident attempt at effect in stray curls, sundry knots of ribbon, and graceful twists of tulle. The widow herself was animated, and interested in all the fashions and gossip of the times. "There is the difference between the coal-cinder and diamond apparent here, too," I thought, contrasting the previous languor and dullness with the present sparkle and gaiety.

"Pray tell me how you crimp your hair, and manage your back hair so beautifully?" she asked of Sue Stuyvesant, with all a young girl's animation and interest.

"It is a great deal of trouble, and I sometimes think it is a shame to spend so much time upon it. I would recommend a simpler style," Sue answered, a little maliciously.

"Oh, I don't mind the trouble so long as it is pretty," Mrs. Brown answered. "If people only think it becoming, I shall be paid."

[Sue Stuyvesant gave me a significant look. I knew she was thinking of the twisted knot that was good enough for poor Dick Brown.]

"Do you know of any pretty music?" Mrs. Brown—Widow, inquired, turned to me.

"I thought you had given up your music," Sue Stuyvesant remarked, when I had my reply.



"Oh yes; I gave it up for several years," Mrs. Brown answered; "but I am taking music lessons again, and devote several hours every day to practice. You know I have a good ear and a very tolerable voice."

"Yes," Sue Stuyvesant assented, a little sharply, with a look in her eyes that told me she remembered how Dick Brown, deceased, had begged for music, and this woman had told him it was "played out."

Mrs. Brown—Widow, fell to the discussion of fashions. "The present style of flouncing is beautiful," she remarked.

"They are an immense amount of trouble," I urged in objection. "The binding, and gathering, and sewing on require a great deal of time and patience."

"I suppose so," Mrs. Brown replied; "but they add so much style to the appearance that they repay you for all the labour they cost. I am flouncing all my dresses after elaborate designs."

Sue Stuyvesant coughed to hide an angry, choking sensation in her throat. She was thinking of the woman who did not deem it worth while to spend much time on trimmings, because her market was made.

"A person in society must dress more, you know," Mrs. Brown said, apologetically, as if she herself remembered her previous conversation.

"Do you see much society?" I inquired. "A considerable," Mrs. Brown answered. "You know, it isn't well to settle down as if one was quite dead."

Sue Stuyvesant pulled at the tassel of her glove until she broke it, remembering the man quite dead, whose friends this society inclined woman had driven from his house.

"My dear Miss Sue," Mrs. Brown—Widow, exclaimed, turning to my grand girl, "I never came to you for the recipe for chicken salad that you promised me. Why, Miss Sue, I am getting to be quite a fussy cook. I have invited a few friends to tea to-night, and I have been in the kitchen all the morning making fancy dishes. I don't do to trust to cooks at all. I will send round to-morrow for that recipe. One of my gentleman friends is particularly fond of chicken salad."

Over my grand girl's face flitted the shadow of a sneer that the trouble this woman gladly took for strong and hearty friends she had begrudged her sick husband.

There was a ring at the door and Mr. Peters was announced. I looked up to see John Peters, whose business had been so heavy that he had made me less frequent visits for a few weeks past.

Mrs. Brown—Widow, greeted her visitor with charming cordiality, thanking him heartily for the bouquet he had left the previous day. I began to suspect dimly that John Peters's "heavy business" had some reference to Mrs. Brown—Widow; and now I observed how really beautiful the woman's blue eyes and golden hair were, and what a winning gentleness was in her manner one moment and what a pretty disposition the next. I saw now how it had happened that Dick Brown, deceased, had preferred the blue eyes and golden hair and pretty manner to Sue Stuyvesant's plainer face and manner without art or deceit. And I—I was a plainer woman than Mrs. Brown—Widow, and her manner I had not. I gave up John Peters just as a few years before Sue Stuyvesant had given up Dick Brown.

John Peters took his seat in the window, but Mrs. Brown—Widow arose instantly and gave him an arm-chair. "The draught may give you cold," she said, with bewitching thoughtfulness.

John Peters smiled his thanks for the kind consideration, and the shadow of Sue Stuyvesant's sneer fell on my face as I thought of the man whose sickness was unto death, and this woman had called it a whimsical caprice.

I came away and left John Peters to the smiles and winning ways and pretty toilet and fancy dishes. There was nothing left for me but the bitter cup out of which Sue Stuyvesant had once drunk.

"My dear," said Sue Stuyvesant, as she bade me "good-by," "we will call on this woman two years hence, and if you feel at this moment wronged and aggrieved by John Peters's conduct, you will say that even in your bitterest wrath you had chosen lighter punishment for his folly than he will receive. Butterflies will go to the mud while they are butterflies, and afterward to their chrysalis state again; and that woman is certain to gravitate to her level and return to her normal condition again."

#### THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT COMPIEGNE.

The enjoyments at Compiègne are illustrated on page 776. In a very recent issue we described the festivities there, and need not therefore again refer to them. In our present illustration most excellent likenesses of their Imperial Majesties are presented. Any person who has seen Louis Napoleon or Eugénie must be struck by the truthfulness of the representation.

#### THE RETURN OF THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS FOR CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

It is unhappily true that Liberal opinions do not prevail in our old Universities either in England or Ireland. A majority of the youth of the gentry and the upper middle classes are trained in Toryism; the books they use in the course of their education are Tory; the tutor who has charge of them is Tory; the clergyman who officiates in the church which they attend is Tory; nor does he forget to flavour his sermons with it.

Cambridge has the reputation of being less Conservative than Dublin, and Dublin less than Oxford. But no reform which has taken place in our political, ecclesiastical, social, or economic affairs during the time since reform began received any support in our great seats of learning; but on the contrary were the objects of bitter invective and noisy demonstrations. The Universities have in fact been schools for such of the richer classes as belonged to the Established Church, and in order to preserve that, and augment the political and social power of the landed gentry, every element of liberality that had formerly existed in those institutions was eliminated, and the gates closed against all free men and free thought from without. There is happily now some relaxation, but among the reforms to be effected under the new parliamentary regime that of the Universities is of great importance.

#### NATIVE COURT OF JUSTICE AT BENGAL.

The creation or rather re-establishment of native courts of justice, and (as the experiment succeeded) the progressive extension of their powers, has been the greatest practical improvement made in the administration of justice in the older provinces of India during the last and present generation. The foundation of the existing system was laid under the administration of Lord William Bentinck in 1831. Most of the judges and deputy-assistants in these courts of justice are natives of high rank. On the present page we give an illustration of one of these courts, where the native judges are trying a native criminal.

MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS.—Among the many conversions and improvements of property in recent completion or in progress about the city, there is one that commands the deepest interest, indicating (as we believe it does), moral no less than material progress. The corporation for middle-class day-school education in London, has purchased, at a cost of £29,000, a site of an acre and a quarter on the Finsbury estate, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and is already busily engaged in clearing and erecting school buildings for 1,000 boys.

#### THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following shows the returns up to our going to press. The new members are indicated by a dagger, while an asterisk signifies that the newly-elected members represented a different constituency in the last Parliament; (a) new constituencies:—

THE METROPOLIS.	
Constituency.	Members.
London, City of ...	Right Hon. G. J. Goschen
	Mr. R. W. Crawford
	Alderman W. Lawrence
	† Mr. Bell
(a) London University ...	Mr. Lowe
Westminster ...	† Mr. W. H. Smith
	† Captain R. W. Grosvenor
Marylebone ...	Mr. Harvey Lewis
	Mr. Thomas Chambers
Finsbury ...	Mr. Torrens
	Alderman Lusk
Lambeth ...	† Alderman J. C. Lawrence
	† Mr. W. McArthur
Southwark ...	Mr. J. Locke
	Mr. A. H. Layard
Tower Hamlets ...	Mr. A. S. Aytton
	Mr. Samuda
(a) Chelsea ...	† Mr. Dilke
	† Sir H. Hoare
(a) Hackney ...	† Mr. C. Reed
	† Mr. J. Holms
Greenwich ...	Alderman Salomons
	Mr. W. E. Gladstone
Abingdon ...	Colonel Lindsay
Andover ...	Hon. Dudley Fortescue
Argyle ...	† Mr. Davies
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	† Mr. T. Mellor
Aylesbury ...	Mr. N. M. Rothschild
	Mr. S. G. Smith
Banbury ...	Mr. B. Samuelson
Barnstaple ...	Mr. Cave
Bath ...	Mr. Tite
	† Dr. Dalrymple
Beaumaris ...	Mr. W. O. Stanley
Bedford ...	† Mr. James Howard
	Mr. Samuel Whitbread
Bedfordshire ...	Mr. F. C. H. Russell
	Colonel Gilpin
Berwick ...	Viscount Bury
	† Mr. John Stapleton
Beverley ...	Sir H. Edwards
	† Capt. Kennard
Bewdley ...	† Sir R. Glass
Birmingham ...	Mr. George Dixon
	† Mr. John Bright
	† Mr. P. H. Muntz
Birkenhead ...	† Mr. John Laird
Blackburn ...	Mr. W. H. Hornby
	Mr. Joseph Feilden
Bodmin ...	Hon. E. F. L. Gower
Boiton ...	Col. W. Grey
	† Mr. J. Hick
Boston ...	Mr. J. W. Malcolm
	† Mr. Thomas Collins
Bradford ...	Mr. W. E. Forster
	† Mr. H. W. Ripley
Brecknockshire ...	Mr. Morgan
Brecon ...	Mr. Howell Gwyn
Bridge water ...	Mr. A. W. Kinglake
	Mr. Philip Vanderbilt
Bridgnorth ...	Mr. M. Whitmore
Bridport ...	Mr. T. A. Mitchell
Brighton ...	Mr. James White
	† Professor Fawcett
Bristol ...	Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley
	† Mr. Samuel Morley
Buckingham ...	Sir Harry Verney
Bucks ...	Mr. Disraeli
	† Mr. Du Pré
	† Mr. Lambert
(a) Burnley ...	† Mr. R. Shaw
Bury (Lancashire) ...	Mr. R. N. Phillips
Bury St. Edmunds ...	Mr. J. Hardcastle
	Mr. E. Greene
Calne ...	† Lord E. Fitzmaurice
Cambridge ...	† Colonel Torrens
	† Mr. W. Fowler
Cambridge University ...	Right Hon. S. Walpole
Cardiff ...	Mr. Beresford Hope
Cardigan ...	Colonel Crichton Stuart
Carlisle ...	† Sir Thomas Lloyd
	† Sir Wilfrid Lawson
	Mr. E. Potter
Carmarthen District ...	Colonel Cowell Stepney
Carnarvon District ...	† Mr. W. B. Hughes
Canterbury ...	Mr. Butler-Johnstone
	† Captain Brinkman
Chatham ...	Mr. A. J. Otway
Cheltenham ...	† Mr. H. B. Samuelson
Cheshire, East ...	Mr. Egerton
	† Mr. Leigh
Cheshire, South ...	Sir Philip Egerton
	Mr. Tollemache
Chester ...	Earl Grosvenor
	† Mr. H. C. Raikes
Chichester ...	Lord Henry Lennox
Chippenham ...	Mr. G. Goldney
Christchurch ...	† Mr. E. H. Burke
Cirencester ...	Hon. A. A. Bathurst
Cliethorpe ...	Mr. Ashburn
Cockermouth ...	† Mr. J. Fletcher
Colchester ...	Mr. Rebow
	† Dr. Brewer
Cornwall, East ...	† Sir J. Trelawny
	† Mr. W. Williams
Cornwall, West ...	† Mr. St. Aubyn
	† Mr. P. Vivian
Coventry ...	Mr. H. W. Eaton
	† Mr. Staveley Hill
Cricklade ...	† Hon. F. Cadogan
	Sir D. Gooch
Cumberland, West ...	Mr. P. Wyndham
	† Captain Lowther
(a) Darlington ...	† Mr. E. Buckhouse
Derby ...	† Mr. W. Williams
Derby ...	Mr. M. T. Bass
Derbyshire, East ...	† Mr. S. Pimms
	† Captain Egerton
Derbyshire South ...	† Hon. H. Strutt
	† Sir T. Gresley
	† Mr. R. Smith
Devizes ...	Sir Thomas Bateson
Devon, North ...	Sir S. Northcote
	† Mr. Adland
Devonport ...	† Mr. J. D. Lewis
	Mr. M. Chambers

Constituency.	Members.	L. C.
(a) Dewsbury ...	† Mr. Serjeant Simon	1
Dorchester ...	Colonel Sturt	1
Dorsetshire ...	Mr. W. H. Portman	1
	Mr. H. G. Stuart	1
	Mr. Poyer	1
	Major Dickson	1
Dover ...	† Mr. Jessel, Q.C.	1
	Sir John Pakington	1
Droitwich ...	Mr. H. B. Sheridan	1
Dudley ...	Mr. J. Henderson	1
Durham ...	† Mr. J. Davison	1
	Viscount Galway	1
East Retford ...	Mr. Foljambe	1
	Lord E. Cecil	1
Essex, North West ...	Mr. Ibbotson	1
(a) Essex, South ...	† Mr. W. Baker	1
	† Mr. A. Johnston	1
Evesham ...	Colonel Burns	1
Exeter ...	Mr. J. D. Coleridge	1
	† Mr. Edward Bowring	1
Eye ...	Lord Barrington	1
Flint District ...	Sir John Hanmer	1
Flintshire ...	Lord R. Grosvenor	1
Frome ...	Mr. T. Hughes	1
Gateshead ...	Sir W. Hutt	1
Gloucester ...	Mr. Price	1
	Mr. Morck	1
Gloucestershire, East ...	Mr. Holford	1
	Sir M. Beach	1
Grantham ...	† Mr. Tollemache	1
	† Captain Cholmeley	1
(a) Gravesend ...	† Sir C. J. Wingfield	1
Grimsby ...	Mr. Tomline	1
Guildford ...	Mr. Onslow	1
Halifax ...	Mr. James Stansfeld	1
	Colonel Akroyd	1
Hampshire, North ...	Mr. S. Slater-Booth	1
	Mr. W. B. Beach	1
(a) Hartlepool ...	† Mr. Jackson	1
Harwich ...	Colonel Jarvis	1
Hastings ...	† Mr. North	1
	† Mr. Brassey	1
Haverfordwest ...	† Colonel Edwards	1
Helston ...	† Mr. A. W. Young	1
Hereford ...	Mr. George Clive	1
	† Mr. Wyllie	1
Herefordshire ...	Sir J. Bailey	1
	† Sir H. D. Croft	1
Hertford ...	Mr. R. Dimsdale	1
Hertfordshire ...	Mr. H. Cowper	1
	† Mr. Brand	1
	Mr. Abel Smith	1
Horsham ...	Mr. Hurst (L.)	1
	† Major Aldridge (C) a tie	1
Huddersfield ...	Mr. E. E. Leatham	1
Hull ...	Mr. C. M. Norwood	1
	Mr. James Clay	1
Huntingdon ...	Mr. Thomas Baring	1
Huntingdonshire ...	Lord R. Montagu	1
	Mr. E. Fellowes	1
Hythe ...	Baron M. de Rothschild	1
Ipswich ...	Mr. Adair	1
	† Mr. West Q.C.	1
Kendal ...	† Mr. Whitwell	1
Kent, East ...	Mr. Penberton	1
	† Mr. G. W. Miles	1
(a) Kent, Mid ...	† Lord Holmesdale	1
	Mr. Hart Dyke	1
Kilderminster ...	† Mr. Thomas Lea	1
Knaresborough ...	† Mr. A. Illingworth	1
Lancashire, North ...	† Capt. Stanley	1
(a) Lancashire, N.E. ...	† Mr. Holt	1
	Mr. Sarkie	1
Launceston ...	Mr. Henry Lopes	1
Leeds ...	Mr. E. Baines	1
	† Alderman Carter	1
	Mr. Wheelhouse	1
Leicester ...	Mr. P. A. Taylor	1
	Mr. J. D. Harris	1
Leominster ...	Mr. Arkwright	1
Leicestershire, North ...	Lord J. Manners	1
	† Mr. Clowes	1
Lewes ...	Lord Pelham	1
Lichfield ...	Colonel Dyott	1
Lincoln ...	Mr. Charles Seely	1
	† Mr. J. Hinde Palmer	1
(a) Lincolnshire, Mid ...	† Mr. Cranor	1
	† Mr. H. Chaplin	1
Lincoln, North ...	† Sir M. J. Cholmeley	1
	† Mr. Rowland Winn	1
	Mr. C. J. Monk	1
Liskeard ...	Sir Arthur Buller	1
Liverpool ...	Mr. Graves	1
	† Viscount Sandon	1
	† Mr. W. Rathbone	1
Ludlow ...	Major Windsor Clive	1
Lymington ...	Lord G. C. Lennox	1
Lynn Regis ...	Lord Stanley	1
	† Hon. R. Bourke	1
Macclesfield ...	† Mr. Brocklehurst	1
	Mr. David Chadwick	1
Maidstone ...	Mr. William Lee	1
	Mr. James Whatman	1
Maldon ...	† Mr. E. H. Bental	1
Malmesbury ...	† Mr. W. Powell	1
Malton ...	Hon. C. Fitzwilliam	1
Manchester ...	† Mr. Hugh Birley	1
	Mr. Thomas Bazley	1
	Mr. Jacob Bright	1
Marlborough ...	Lord E. Bruce	1
Marlow ...	† Mr. Wetherell	1
Merionethshire ...	† Mr. D. Williams	1
Merthyr Tydvil ...	† Mr. Henry Richard	1
	† Mr. Fothergill	1
Middlesborough ...	† Mr. Bolckow	1
Midhurst ...	Mr. Mitford	1
Monmouth District ...	† Sir John Ramsden	1
Montgomery ...	Hon. C. H. Tracy	1
Montgomeryshire ...	Mr. Wynn	1
Morpeth ...	Sir G. Grey	1
Newark ...	Mr. Grosvenor Hodgkinson	1
	† Mr. Denison	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	† Mr. Alderman Coven	1
	Right Hon. T. E. Headlam	1
Newcastle-under-Lyme ...	Mr. E. Buckley	1
	Mr. W. S. Allen	1
Newport, Isle of Wight ...	Mr. Martin	1
Norfolk, West ...	Sir W. Bagge	1
	Hon. T. De Grey	1
Northallerton ...	† Mr. J. Hutton	1
Northampton ...	Mr. C. Gilpin	1
	Lord Henley	1
Northampton, North ...	Right Hon. G. W. Hunt	1
	Mr. Sackville Stopford	1



Constituency.	Members.	L.	C.
Northumberland, N.	† Earl Percy ...	1	1
Northumberland, S.	† Mr. Ridley ...	1	1
Norwich	† Mr. Bennett ...	1	1
Nottingham	† Mr. Eddell ...	1	1
Nottingham	† Sir H. J. Stracey ...	1	1
Nottingham	† Sir William Russell ...	1	1
Nottingham	† Sir R. J. Clifton ...	1	1
Nottingham	† Col. Ichabod Wright ...	1	1
Nottingham	† Mr. Barrow ...	1	1
Nottingham	† Mr. Hildyard ...	1	1
Nottingham	† Mr. Hibbert ...	1	1
Nottingham	† Mr. Platt ...	1	1
Oxford	† Right Hon. E. Cardwell ...	1	1
Oxfordshire	† Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Q.C. ...	1	1
Oxfordshire	† Mr. Henley ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Colonel North ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. W. C. Cartwright ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. G. Hardy ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Mowbray ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Mevrick ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. R. N. Fowler ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Eastwick ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Wells ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. G. H. Walley ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. W. Nicholson ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Arthur Guist ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. H. C. E. Childers ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Major Waterhouse ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir James Elphinstone ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. W. H. Stone ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. E. Hermon ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir T. G. Hesket ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir R. P. Collier ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Walter Morrison ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. R. G. Price ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Walsh ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir F. H. Goldsmid ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir Shaw-Lefevre ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir Roundell Palmer ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Lord John Hay ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. T. B. Potter ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. W. Martin ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Serjeant Kinglake ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. G. J. Noel ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. G. H. Finch ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Stewart Hardy ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Magniac ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Cawley ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. T. W. Charley ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Dr. Lush ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. E. W. Hamilton ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Bussy ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir John Johnston ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. J. D. Dent ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. G. G. Glynn ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. G. Radfield ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. A. J. Mundella ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Right Hon. S. Cave ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir Percy Barrrell ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Clement ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Higgins ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. O. Gore ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Viscount Newport ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir A. A. Hood ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Gore-Langton ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. R. Gurney ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. P. M. Hoare ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. J. C. Stevenson ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Adderley ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir E. M. Buller ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. H. D. Pochin ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Capt. Melker ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. A. Bass ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. McClean ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Sutcliffe ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir J. C. D. Hay ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. J. Dadds ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. W. Tipping ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. J. B. Smith ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Melly ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Colonel Roden ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Dickenson ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Winterbotham ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Major W. Parker ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Lord A. Hervey ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Alderman Candlish ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Alderman Gourley ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Locke King ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Charles Buxton ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Colonel Bartolot ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. H. Wyndham ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Dillwyn ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir Robert Peel ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir Henry Bulwer ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Barclay ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Serjeant Cox ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. A. Russell ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. W. H. Price ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Sir W. P. Gallwey ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Hon. G. Denman ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Amory ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. F. M. Williams ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Captain J. C. Vivian ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. E. T. Smith ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Beaumont ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Stanley Vickers ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. C. Forster ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. J. H. Calcraft ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Rylands ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. A. W. Peel ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. E. Greaves ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Newdegate ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. B. Davenport ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. N. Brogden ...	1	1
Oxford University	† General Forester ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Brown ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. J. L. Phipps ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Earl of Beattie ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Hon. G. H. Lowther ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Hambro ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Edwards ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. W. H. Gladstone ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Cavendish Bentinck ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. H. Woods ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. John Lancaster ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Antrobus ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Lord H. Thynne ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. T. Grove ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. W. B. Simonds ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Bonham Carter ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. R. E. Ryken ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Villiers ...	1	1
Oxford University	† Mr. Weguelin ...	1	1

Constituency.	Members.	L.	C.
Woodstock	Mr. H. Bunnell	1	1
Worcester	† Mr. W. Lublett	1	1
Worcester	† Mr. Sherriff	1	1
Worcestershire, West	† Mr. Knight	1	1
Worcestershire, West	† Mr. Dowdswell	1	1
Wycombe	† Hon. W. H. Cavington	1	1
York	† Mr. James L. Walker	1	1
York	† Mr. Brown-Westhead	1	1
Yorkshire, N.W. Riding	† Sir E. Crossley	1	1
Yorkshire, N.W. Riding	† Lord P. C. Cavendish	1	1
SCOTLAND.			
Aberdeen City	† Colonel Sykes	1	1
Aberdeenshire, East	† Mr. Forlyce	1	1
Aberdeenshire, West	† Mr. M. Conbie	1	1
Ayr District	† Mr. Crauford	1	1
Barr	† Mr. Duff	1	1
Berkshire	† Mr. D. Robertson	1	1
Blackburnshire	† Mr. Adams	1	1
Dumfriesshire	† Mr. Jardine	1	1
Dumfriesshire	† Mr. O. Ewing	1	1
Dumfriesshire	† Sir S. Waterlow	1	1
Dumfriesshire	† Mr. Armstrong	1	1
Dumfriesshire	† Sir J. Ogilvy	1	1
Edinburgh	† Mr. McLaren	1	1
Edinburgh	† Mr. Muller	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Sir J. G. Maitland	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Grant Duff	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Grant	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Sir R. Anstruther	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Carnegie	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Dalgleish	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Graham	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Anderson	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Grieve	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Sir H. David	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. G. Trevelyan	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Macintosh	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Cameron	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Bouverie	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Aycun	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Maxwell	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Mac	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. P. M. Logan	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Baxter	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Crum Ewing	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Hon. A. Kinraid	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. C. S. Parker	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Spiers	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. Ellice	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. J. S. Campbell	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Lord R. Gower	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Mr. G. Young	1	1
Edinburghshire	† Lord Gathie	1	1
IRELAND.			
Armagh	† Mr. John Vance	1	1
Armagh	† Sir John Kane	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Shaw	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Johnson	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. McClure	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Bigwell	1	1
Armagh	† Sir H. H. Bruce	1	1
Armagh	† Captain Pagan	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Duley	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. O. Birne	1	1
Armagh	† Sir C. O. L. ghlen	1	1
Armagh	† Colonel Vandeleur	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Maguire	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Murphy	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Keown	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. B. Whitworth	1	1
Armagh	† Sir A. Guinness	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Pim	1	1
Armagh	† Colonel Taylor	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Hamilton	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Lestry	1	1
Armagh	† Dr. Ball	1	1
Armagh	† Col. S. Knox	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Callan	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. B. Matthews	1	1
Armagh	† Captain Staurope	1	1
Armagh	† Viscount Crichton	1	1
Armagh	† Vis. St. Lawrence	1	1
Armagh	† Sir R. Blennerhassett	1	1
Armagh	† Lord Castlerosse	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Herbert	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Cogan	1	1
Armagh	† Lord G. Fitzgerald	1	1
Armagh	† Sir John Gray	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Bryan	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Agar Ellis	1	1
Armagh	† Sir G. Colthurst	1	1
Armagh	† Major Gavin	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Russell	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Monnell	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Synn	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. E. W. Verner	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Dowse	1	1
Armagh	† Serjeant Sullivan	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. M. Mahon	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Kirk	1	1
Armagh	† Captain Damer	1	1
Armagh	† The O'Connor Don	1	1
Armagh	† Colonel French	1	1
Armagh	† The O'Donoghue	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Blake	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. D. L. Dunne	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Esmonde	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. De la Puente	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Pollard Pughart	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Greville Nugent	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Doreux	1	1
Armagh	† Mr. Wiguelin	1	1
LIBERALS RETURNED 320			
CONSERVATIVES RETURNED 183			
LIBERAL MAJORITY 137			

LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART.

"The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine." Ward, Lock, and Tyler.  
Got up with all its usual elegance and ability.

"Boston's Boys' Own Magazine." Ward, Lock, and Tyler.  
This magazine contains very pleasant reading, and very instructive matter, which not only boys, but men also, may peruse with advantage and delight.

"The Young Englishwoman." Ward, Lock, and Tyler.  
This is a delightful work for ladies. It has all a out the fashions. The literature is inviting and the engravings admirable.

"Household Words." By Charles Dickens. Part VII.  
There is great variety in the present part, and all the customary talent displayed. The subjects, too, are all very entertaining or very instructive.

"Accounts and Audits." By Henry Lloyd Morgan. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.  
The object of this work is to point out the prospective advantages of the "Regulation of Railways Act." The author's commentary is sensible and pertinent, apropos of passing events, and useful to all persons interested in railway property.

"The Animal's Friend Almanack."  
The object is to prevent cruelty to animals, to which there is, unhappily, a common tendency among the lower classes of our population. It is very prettily illustrated. Mr. Partridge, of Paternoster-row, is the publisher.

"Boston's Dictionary of Geography." Ward, Lock, and Tyler.  
This is one of the most useful little works of the day. It is intelligently and carefully written, and arranged with order and neatness. It is illustrated by coloured maps, ancient, modern, and biblical, with, literally, hundreds of engravings. Every intelligent person, in every class of life, should possess this "Universal Gazetteer."

"Suggestions for Forming a Council of Foreign Bondholders." By J. Gerstenberg. Mann, Nephew, Cornhill.  
This is a pamphlet useful to the class for which it was intended. A council has been formed, under the presidency of Mr. Goschen, M.P. If they do not adopt all Mr. Gerstenberg's views they will nevertheless afford to the holders of foreign bonds a protection which they much require.

"Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management." Ward, Lock, and Tyler.  
The old saying, "It's enough to make one's teeth water," cannot fail to recur to him who looks into the present number of this work. We have recipes for creams, jellies, rice soufflé, preserves, confectionery, ices, and dessert dishes. The author treats us to what she calls general observations, which, however, are very particular in description, and must make a good gourmand rejoice that Mrs. Beeton's genius lies in this direction. No family to whom good living and a tasteful economy are objects should be without this work.

"The Christmas Stories" ("Household Words"). By Charles Dickens.  
BEAUTIFULLY got up, and thoroughly sensational in its contents. The volume contains these subjects—"The Holly Tree Inn," "The Wreck of the Golden Mary," and "The Perils of certain English Prisoners"—but each of these branches into a number of separate stories, all admirably worked out. Every body, we suppose, buys Dickens's Christmas tales, and if not, then such ought to be the case.

"Captain Warner's Patent Army Cooking Apparatus."  
This pamphlet is designed to bring under the notice of the public one of the most useful sanitary, social, and economic inventions of the day. It might, however, as well be termed a marine as an army cooking apparatus, as it is as much suited to the navy as the mercantile marine. It is exceedingly useful also to hospitals. Charing Cross has taken the lead in exemplifying its utility in that class of institutions, where it has effected a great saving, and been the instrument of supplying the patients with better cooked food, and with more nutritious retained in it. It is very well adapted to private families.

"A Batch of Almanacks."  
THE Almanack season has set in, and, like a fever, it spreads and rages. Whatever may be the fate of 1869, it will be amply indicated, illustrated, and explained astronomically. There is an excellent specimen of the almanack family in the instance of "The Farmers' Calendar," compiled by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., and Wm. Shaw, Esq. Besides the usual information, it is enriched by pleasant literary contributions, and enriched by important directions to agriculturists. It is published by Wm. Ridgway, Piccadilly. "Old Moore" again announces the *Vox Stellarum*, with the usual weather predictions. It appears that Sagittarius himself is the editor! Surely the zodiac must take an interest in the publication. At all events, Benjamin Wood, of Trinity-square, Southwark, is sure to do so, as he is the publisher.

THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.—At the meeting held on the 5th inst., G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair, Mr. Busk exhibited, on the part of Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., a specimen of a sort of silky web, found lining the inner surface of the hatches of the steamer *Onward*, which had brought a cargo of Italian corn from Trieste to London. Various suggestions were offered as to the insect by which this substance had been produced, Mr. Stainton thinking it probable that it was the work of *Tinea granella*: Mr. Redhead exhibited a specimen, in fruit, of *Calcia macrocarpa*, Presl, found (as he believed, for the first time on the mainland of Europe) by Mr. W. Glasford, at Algeiras, near Gibraltar. Mr. W. G. Smith exhibited fresh specimens of two new British Hymenopterous Fungi, *Hydnum nigrum* and *Lactarius controversus*. An extensive and valuable series of specimens of Gnu Copal from Eastern Africa (including some with insects imbedded) was exhibited on the part of Dr. Kirk, who had communicated to the Society, at the previous meeting, a paper "On the Copals of Zanzibar." The following papers were read:—"Characters of a new genus, consisting of two species, of Parasitic Gentiana," by Dr. Asa Gray; and "On the Natural History and Mode of Hunting the Beaver (*Castor Canadaensis*, Kuhl), on the Pacific Slope of the Rocky Mountains," by Mr. A. H. Green; with "Supplementary Notes," by Mr. R. Brown. Also, a letter from the Rev. L. Jenyns, referring to the note by Sir John Lubbock, in No. 43 of the Society's Journal, "On the Discovery of Planaria terrestris in England," and calling attention to the fact that he had himself, in his "Observations in Natural History," published in 1816, described the same animal under the name of "Ground Fluke," as common in damp woods in Cambridgehire, and expressed his belief of its identity with the *Fasciola terrestris* of Müller. Mr. Jenyns further stated, that the animal also occurs in woods about Bath, where many specimens had been collected during the last summer.



## WHICH SIDE IS RIGHT?

Our satirical contemporary, the *Manchester Free Lance*, has contrived to caricature with admirable expressiveness the spirit which pervades the Liberal and Tory press on the subject of the election. Our contemporary, selecting two imaginary journals, thus pretends to quote them:—

FROM THE *Blackboy Radical*.

"The conflict is over. The burley advocates of a bloated, tyrannical, and bloodthirsty aristocracy lie grovelling in the dust. The party which, for a thousand years, have placed their heel on the working man, and, to adopt the words of the immortal poet—

Have ground his bones to make their bread,

may now, by the fiat of a mighty people, be pronounced effete, defunct, deposed, dishonoured, dead. From Abingdon to Wexford, from Aylesbury to Westminster, through the whole alphabet of the constituencies, the voice of the people has been heard, and their mighty power has caused itself to be felt. There can be no mistake about it. The majority in favour of reason, of decency, of humanity, of common sense, of all that free men love and tyrants hate, is overwhelming. We had predicted, of course, a majority, but that the majority would be so vast, so prodigious, is a consummation which exceeds even our anticipations. No more, therefore, shall the beastly Juggernaut of Tory imbecility, stupidity, selfishness, and stiff-necked arrogance be suffered to ride roughshod over the bleeding necks of prostrate thousands of our ill-starred and down-trodden countrymen. In a few brief weeks the noble band of legislators, whom the intelligence of the constituencies is sending to St. Stephen's, will have thrust, and thrust for ever, from their stools the incompetent tribe of twaddlers who have too long been suffered to spend our money and shed our blood, and have seated themselves there in their stead. The glowing Gladstone, the blazing Bright, and others whose names will be handed

"But this is the least important consideration arising from the borough elections. The wonderful success which we have achieved, the unquestioned evidence of the rapid and universal growth of constitutionalism among the vast bulk of the people, more especially the honest sons of toil, while it is only what we had predicted, is certainly a matter for universal congratulation. In places where it was least expected, in the very centres and strongholds—as they themselves ridiculously taught themselves to believe—of Radicalism, have been achieved the greatest victories. In Manchester and Salford, out of five members, three Tories have been returned. In Westminster, the braggadocio philosophy of advanced Radicalism has been properly and sufficiently rebuked. In the very heart of the metropolis Conservatism has made itself felt. In Coventry, Blackburn, Bolton, Boston, Birkenhead, Liverpool, and other chief centres of industry, the same result, and to a greater extent, has been brought about. Our noble Foreign Minister has, from the mere prestige of his own name, returned a Tory colleague with himself. Some of the oldest and ablest Liberal members have been unseated, and in not one single instance have those silly nonentities of the League, with the impudent nonsense of their 'advanced views,' been able to achieve anything but a crushing and most ignominious repulse. All this is satisfactory, but even this does not afford the highest cause for satisfaction. No, that is to be found in the fact, of which there can be no question in any reasonable mind, that even supposing the factions may hold together long enough to exclude Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues from power on the vote of the Irish Church, yet these statesmen will, to the great joy of the nation, be soon once more, and permanently, reinstated by the acclamation of the entire constituencies of Great Britain. Yes, for on the next appeal Conservatism, which in a few years has been able to achieve such results, will have then matured itself, and the generation now on the point of reaching manhood will be found, with scarcely an exception, to have seen the errors of their fathers' ways, and re-

## RABBIT SHOOTING.

This favourite sport—of which we give an illustration—is now in full operation. As is well known, rabbits are most prolific; and most farmers will give their friends a day's shooting at these devastating little animals in order to keep them under. Albeit, wild rabbits are excellent eating, and form a very nice present to friends in general. The sport, too, is generally good and exciting; and should be cultivated as much as small bird shooting ought to be condemned.

## METROPOLITAN GAS SUPPLY.

SOME important Parliamentary notices have been given on this question. The Board of Trade, on whom an important deputation from some leading parishes and ratepayers, supported by requests for their aid from the proprietors of theatres, most of the London clubs, and many large consumers, waited on Wednesday last week, have decided again to introduce a bill to secure for the rest of the metropolis the legislation of the last session, then limited to the City area and the district of the Chartered Gas Company. There is also a notice by the South Metropolitan Gas Company for an amalgamation with the Phoenix and Surrey Consumers' Gas Companies, and for legislation on the basis of the Act of last year. Recently also the vestry of St. James, on the motion of Mr. James Beal, decided unanimously to apply to Parliament for an alteration of the districting arrangements so as to permit the Chartered Company to light the whole parish, under the terms of their Act of last session—viz., sixteen candles at 3s. 9d. per 1,000 feet, from January, 1870, if the Western Gas Company should decline to alter the terms of supply. The Vestry decided at a recent meeting by fourteen to two, not to apply to Parliament for a reduction in price and alteration of district. The ratepayers, however, less supine, have given notice for a bill, and the St. James's Gas Bill



SPORTING.—RABBIT SHOOTING.

down to posterity as heir-looms from the men of this generation, will inaugurate, supported by a mighty and still increasing majority of one hundred and seventy-five, an era of prosperity and happiness such as neither this country nor any other has yet seen or heard of.

"With so glorious and universal a victory before us it is scarcely worth while to particularise. Light where we may we cannot go wrong. Birmingham, Glasgow, the Tower Hamlets—from every locality, in every town and village, the voice of rejoicing is to be heard, the bonfire of congratulation is to be seen. It is true that here and there a little unexpected difficulty or check has arisen. But these reverses, if we come to examine them, will be found to be almost greater successes than the successes themselves. Manchester, for instance—of which, by the bye, we never did think very much—has some how or other ridiculously contrived to place a Tory at the head of the poll. In Westminster, too, the pig-headed dullards have thought fit to prefer a bookseller to a philosopher, and 'the newly enfranchised borough of Stalybridge has rendered itself contemptible in the eyes of the country by espousing the cause of blind fanaticism and intolerant obstruction';—but these are mere trifles, and there is no shadow of doubt that when the counties shall have sent up their quota of Liberals Mr. Gladstone will be able to count on a sure majority of from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred and eleven, and the vile ghost of Toryism will quickly and for ever be banished from the national councils."

FROM THE *Tory Roisterer and Constitutional Advertiser*.

"The elections have now so far progressed that we are enabled, as we all along anticipated, to congratulate our Conservative friends on the excellent results which have accrued from them. We have lost a seat or two, certainly—about a score at present—but the vast majority of constitutional candidates which the counties are sure to return will not only counterbalance this slight excess, but, in all probability, place Ministers who have so ably retrieved the fortunes of the empire from fast-approaching ruin in command of a good working majority.

solved that the name, and welfare, and commerce, and honour of the empire shall not again be jeopardised and dragged through the mud to gratify the paltry ambition of a few unscrupulous nobodies, who know nothing more of statecraft than faction, of diplomacy than muddle, of oratory than one continuous and everlasting gabble."

## LAUNCH OF THE SPARTAN.

HER MAJESTY'S steam screw ship *Spartan* was launched at Deptford Dockyard at a quarter past one on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of about 1,500 visitors, including Lord Mahon and Sir Henry W. Parker, the Conservative candidates for the borough of Greenwich. Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., Chief Constructor of the Royal Navy, from whose design the *Spartan* was built, was also present. The vessel was christened by Mrs. A. P. Eardley-Wilmot, wife of the Captain-Superintendent of the yard, and the launch was in every way successful. The *Spartan* will be taken to Woolwich Dockyard during the next few days to be fitted. She will receive an armament of six guns, the vessel being built so as to fire in a line with her keel. The principal dimensions of the *Spartan* are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 212ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 185ft. 10in.; extreme breadth, 36ft.; breadth for tonnage 35ft. 10in.; moulded breadth 35ft. 2in.; depth in hold, 19ft. 4in.; tons burden, 1,268 66-94ths; horsepower, 350. The vessel has been commenced and completed during the year in No. 1 slip. She went off just as the Prussian ironclad was coming out of the new docks on the opposite side of the river, and was immensely cheered as she glided into the water. After the launch a number of the visitors proceeded to the residence of the Captain-Superintendent A. P. Eardley-Wilmot, C.B., A.D.C., where they partook of luncheon. There is only one vessel remaining in the yard—viz., the *Druid*, which is being completed in No. 4 slip, and will be launched early in the year, after which the Deptford Dockyard will be closed.

appears among the Parliamentary notices. It is to be hoped that the resolute action of the Board of Trade will secure in the ensuing session a settlement for some time to come of this vexed question. Since 1853 there have been six Committees of the House of Commons on the supply of gas to London. It is time it was settled. The long agitation makes another reason for the consideration of the question of London Government. The want of municipal power was never more glaringly shown than in the fact that there is no authority in London to deal with this question for the ratepayer. The Metropolitan Board has declined, the vestries are powerless, and it is only under the uncessing action of a very few spirited ratepayers that the Board of Trade is induced to interpose. Liverpool or Birmingham would move, as the Corporation of London did, in the interests of the consumers; it is only the metropolis that is thus helpless. It is to be hoped in the next Parliament a remedy may be found for so marked a defect in our municipal organization.

SOME poet made out a list of no less than forty signs of rain as an excuse for not going on an excursion with a friend, once upon a time. It is very certain that the sensibility of many animals and plants to the condition of the atmosphere will often indicate with certainty approaching changes in the weather. When a storm is pending, the spider shortens the thread of his web, and lengthens it again when the storm is about to pass off. The swallow is also an infallible barometer, flying low, almost touching the earth, and uttering a low, plaintive cry before rain, but sailing back and forth high in the air during settled weather. The geese manifest great uneasiness before rain, plunging into the water, and rapidly returning to the land. The chirp of the cricket is a sign of fair weather, but the cry of the tree-toad indicates rain. When the air is overcharged with moisture the odour of flowers is strong and penetrating, and in dry weather is soft and agreeable.



## FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

## PRUSSIA.—AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION WITH SOUTH GERMANY.

It is stated on good authority that a convention has been signed between the South German Governments, in consequence of the resolutions adopted at the late Military Conference, of which the following are the chief provisions:—1. A Commission is to be appointed by the South German Governments to take charge of the fortifications of Landau, Rastadt, and Ulm, and see that they are properly supplied with war materiel and kept in repair; it is also to report from time to time upon any measures that may be necessary for increasing the efficiency of these fortresses, such as making roads, building railways, and connecting the defensive works of Southern with those of Northern Germany. 2. This Commission is to enter on its duties immediately after the question of the appropriation of the movable materiel in the late Federal fortresses is settled. 3. The South German Government bind themselves to carry out the recommendations of the Commission as far as practicable. 4. All matters relating to these fortifications, and especially such as involve expenditure, are to be submitted to the South German Parliaments concerned. 5. The Fortification Commission will hold its sittings each year at Munich, Stuttgart, and Carlsruhe in turn. 6. The chairman of the Commission for the first three years will be a representative of the Bavarian Government. 7. In case of war the Commission is to be dissolved, as the King of Prussia will then be the Commander-in-Chief of all the offensive and defensive forces of the three South German States. 8. It is especially provided that this convention shall in no way alter the offensive and defensive treaties with Prussia.

## A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN PERSPECTIVE.

The opening of the Italian Chambers took place on Tuesday. We may expect early questions upon the state of affairs with respect to Rome, and it will be for the Government's own interest to make the most explicit declarations possible, so long as those shall tend to prove that it has acted with courage and self-reliance and has not truckled to France. If it cannot do so its position will be damaged, for jealousy and impatience of French influence and intermeddling were perhaps never stronger in Italy than at the present time.

## THE REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT LOTTERIES.

It appears from an official report published at Florence that the revenue derived by the Italian treasury from the Government lotteries is 60,000,000 of francs, nearly as much as the proceeds of the tobacco monopoly. Lottery companies have been established at Turin, Florence, and Rome, and in the province of Naples alone, which contains 868,000 inhabitants, the sums paid yearly for lottery tickets amount to from 25,000,000 to 26,000,000 of francs. This lottery mania is less prevalent in the North; thus Turin, with a population of 942,000, pays only 6,000,000 a year for lottery tickets. It is also stated that the books which have the largest circulation in the South are those which profess to give "lucky" numbers, explain dreams, and describe various modes of gaining prizes at lotteries by consulting cards, magic diagrams, &c.

## AMERICA.—THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is stated that the Supreme Court of New York has granted an injunction to prevent the directors of the Erie Railroad Company from issuing new stock, and from using the company's funds for speculation purposes.

## THE AMERICAN WORKING MAN.

The average life of labourers in the United States is estimated

infantry corps into such confusion that they turned and were fallen on by cavalry before they could rally. A court-martial was held upon the lieutenant-colonel commanding, who was acquitted; but the corps has since been dissolved, and the officers and men distributed among the other battalions of infantry.

## SIAM.—DEATH OF THE KING.

The death of the Supreme King of Siam occurred on the 1st of October. The literary and scientific acquirements of this remarkable man have given him a very high rank among oriental monarchs. No information is conveyed as to the successor to the throne, but no doubt the next overland mail will bring detailed reports from the Court of Bangkok. His Majesty had been seriously ill with fever during the latter part of August and the whole of September, and although on several occasions he seemed to be recovering, relapses always took place, and recovery was hopeless. The fever is supposed to have been caught during the visit to Hun Wan, to see the eclipse; and the jungle malaria at that place must be very virulent, for eight of the Siamese visitors of rank who accompanied the King on that occasion have died from fever since their return, including his Royal Highness Krom Rachasee, a nephew of the King. His Royal Highness Somdet Chulalongkorn, the eldest son of the King, had also been ill with the fever, but had apparently quite recovered. His Majesty's death will be a great loss to the kingdom of Siam, and important consequences may result therefrom. His Majesty has proved himself an able, enlightened, and liberal monarch of varied accomplishments, whom it will be difficult, if not impossible to replace. Some apprehensions were entertained that revolutionary disturbances would take place, and as a matter of precaution, the Government was calling out the native militia to be ready for all emergencies.



A NATIVE COURT OF JUSTICE AT BENGAL.

## ITALY.—RUMOURED GARIBALDIAN REVOLUTIONARY PROJECTS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Florence says:—"There is not the slightest foundation for the rumours which have been circulating in the press about Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi having gone to Bucharest to assist in the revolutionary projects of the government there against Turkey. Menotti is busy on his farm at Caprera, and neither he nor any member of his family has any idea of going to Roumania. Certain Italian agitators have gone to Bucharest, but they are Mazzinians, who have nothing in common with Garibaldi. Mazzini and his friends accuse the General of having caused the failure of the Roman insurrection last year, saying that if he had the patience to wait a month longer a revolution would have broken out at Rome itself, and that France, in the face of so evident a manifestation of the feelings of the Roman people towards this Government, would not have dared to interfere. These reproaches, combined with domestic troubles, have so pained Garibaldi that he has determined to leave Caprera and go to America; as for Mazzini and the party of action, they seem to have for the present abandoned the idea of making any more attempts to invade the Papal territory. They wish to precipitate a resolution of the Roman question by involving France in a great war which would compel her to withdraw her troops from Rome; and it is with this object, apparently, that their emissaries are now preparing, together with the Roumanian Government, to stir up disturbances in the East."

## VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION AGAIN.

INFORMATION has been received from Naples which states that streams of lava from Mount Vesuvius have filled up and overflowed Fosse Vetrana, still following the course of the eruption of 1855. On the 17th inst., during the first two hours, the lava flowed at a distance of two kilometres! but afterwards flowed more slowly. The upper cone discharged columns of ashes in the form of gigantic pine trees, illumined by occasional flashes of flame. The eruption presented a sublime and magnificent spectacle, and many persons proceeded to the vicinity of the mountain.

at 46½ years; the average number of days of work in that climate, 250 in each year. The average expenses of an adult for board and clothing in New York are calculated at about £60 a year. Suppose a labourer to get on an average 3 dols. per day for his work, this, for the 250 working days, gives him 750 dols., or £150 a year. Deduct price of board and clothing, £60, and we have left £90 for all expenses of keeping a family, for amusement, education, and contingencies. The sum is greatly insufficient in many instances. The average working years of a labouring man are estimated at about 20. His total earning in an average lifetime, with 250 working days in the year, at 3 dols. per day, would be thus £3,000, or about 26s. per week.

## THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

ADVISES have been received from the seat of war to the 10th inst. On arriving at Villita the allies found the Paraguayans fortified in a very strong position, having the natural defences of miles of swamps, thick woods, and a deep river whose waters form a far more effective barrier than any which the skill of military engineers could construct. These difficulties preclude the possibility of an attack from the south, but as the ironclads have passed the batteries erected on the river side, it is supposed that the Marquis of Caxias will divide the forces under his command and send an army of 16,000 men over to the Chaco, whence they will march up the right bank of the river Paraguay, and recross near Assumption to attack Lopez from that quarter, at the same time that a force is to be sent to march round the swamps and thus hem in the Paraguayans on every side. This course would immediately bring the war to a close, but it is feared that before these measures can be taken they will have retired to occupy some other position for a few days, perhaps Villa Rica or Serra Leon in the interior. At Villita there was some hard fighting between the advance guard of the Brazilian army and some Paraguayan troops who were defending a bridge across a small river and a redoubt. Both, however, were taken, and the Paraguayans forced to retreat, leaving their colours and a quantity of arms; the Brazilians suffered severely, as they fell into an ambush and received a tremendous volley at a very short range, which threw one of the

THE LATE BARON ROTHSCHILD.—The will of Baron James de Rothschild was opened on Tuesday at the Palais de Justice in the presence of the family and witnesses. It bears the date of 1848, and is of great length. Part of it was read by the President, and the document handed over to the executors. Two codicils of considerable extent are appended to the testament and will be read on Sunday.

THE SHEEP FARMERS IN AUSTRALIA have a shrewd eye for business. Some of the leading men among them have recently spent considerable sums of money in the construction of apparatus for sheep washing with hot water. From water at temperature of 110 deg., into which they are first plunged, the sheep are floated to a tank of cold water, where the cleaning is completed with a kind of douche. So much grease is taken out of the fleeces by this process, that henceforth Yorkshire will be willing to give a better price for the wool.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A GUNBOAT.—Her Majesty's gunboat Starling, while on her way from Hong-Kong to Labuan, was caught in a typhoon, which carried away her boats and dismasted her, and the crew were obliged to throw overboard part of their coals and cannon-balls. After being thirty-five days out, Captain Bradshaw found himself about twenty or thirty leagues from Cape St. James's; and, half his crew being laid up sick, he resolved to put into Saigon, which he did, and arrived there on the 6th ult., having been towed up the river by the French war transports L'Aveyron.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE OF A FRENCH GENTLEMAN.—M. Paulin, the son of a man who made a fortune by the *Illustration* (the French *Illustrated News*, of which he was the founder), committed suicide on Thursday week, at his residence, No. 3, Rue Grange Batelière. After starting in life with an income of upwards of £3,000 a-year, he ruined himself by gambling at the Bourse and the German gaming-tables. At Homburg and Baden-Baden he frequently played the maximum and broke the bank. He was often heard to say that when he was thoroughly "cleaned out" he would kill himself. He fulfilled the threat by enveloping his head in linen soaked in enormous quantities of chloroform.



## LAW AND POLICE.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

(Sitting in Banco, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill, and Justices Willes, Keating, and Brett.)

## EDMUNDS V. GREENWOOD.—THE EDMUNDS' SCANDAL.

This was an action by Mr. Edmunds, the late clerk of the patents, to recover damages for alleged libels contained in three official reports made by Messrs. Hinderwick and Greenwood to the Commissioners of Patents, and in a letter addressed to Lord Chancellor Westbury some days ago.

Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for leave to exhibit certain interrogatories to the defendant, and the court gave judgment upon the application.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the object of the interrogatories was to show that the defendant had exceeded the authority given to him in making the reports, and had circulated them to persons to whom no privilege applied; and further, to show that he had acted from malicious motives. In other words, the object was that the defendant, if he answered the questions in the affirmative, should criminate himself, and render himself subject to criminal proceedings. In applications of this kind the court had always exercised a discretion in reference to the particular case, and in many cases questions had been allowed which tended to criminate the parties questioned. But in "Tapping v. Ward," 6 H. J. N., an action for libel, the Court of Exchequer refused to allow the defendant to be asked questions to prove the authorship and publication; and the Court of Common Pleas in "Stone v. Sevastopulo," 4 C. B. New Series, acted on the same principle. In the present case the court did not find that there were any such special circumstances as would take it out of the principle acted upon in the case of "Tapping v. Ward," and "Stone v. Sevastopulo." The case had been before Mr. Baron Martin at chambers, and they were asked to say that the learned judge had exercised his discretion improperly; but so far from that, they thought that he had acted very properly in saying that the interrogatories ought not to be allowed. The application must, therefore, be refused.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

## GUILDHALL.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF A HAWKER.—Eliza Deane, Lincoln-court, Drury-lane, was placed at the bar before Alderman Owen charged with using abusive language and assaulting complainant.

Mrs. Amelia Young said that on the previous evening, between eight and nine o'clock, she was in a cab with a friend of hers in Aldergate-street. They had occasion to make a call there, and while the cab was standing in front of the door, the prisoner came up and wanted her to buy some garters. She told her that she did not want any, but the prisoner thrust her hand into the cab and pertinaciously importuned her to buy some. She told her she did not want any, and pushed the prisoner's hand out of the cab and put the window up. The prisoner then went round to the other side of the cab and commenced a volley of abuse, applying epithets to her of a defamatory character. Witness's friend went to look for a constable, and while he was gone she got out of the cab and stood on the pavement. The prisoner then came up to her and, after repeating the abusive and disgusting language struck her in the face. The police came up, and the prisoner was given into custody.

The prisoner said she was a widow with four children, and that made her more anxious to sell her goods than she otherwise would have been, and she was irritated by having her hand pushed out of the window of the cab. She was very sorry for it.

Alderman Owen said it could not be tolerated that respectable people should be so grossly insulted because they did not feel disposed to purchase articles offered them for sale. He fined her 10s., or in default seven days' imprisonment. The neighbourhood of Drury-lane is full of ruffianism.

## MANSION HOUSE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Henry Fryer, 21, and James Carr, 18, labourers, were charged on remand before the Lord Mayor with a highway robbery with violence.

The prosecutor was Augustus Henry Clee, a marine artilleryman. He said on Wednesday night he saw the prisoner Fryer and another man at the Waterloo station on his arrival from Portsmouth, and asked of them the way to London Bridge. They told him, and went with him to Duke-street, City, one of them carrying his bag. He left the bag at his lodgings there, and proceeded to the Monument with the two men. They there asked him if he would like to hear some music, and they took him to the Cambridge Music Hall, in Shoreditch, where, after taking some refreshment with him, they left him. He then saw the prisoner Carr, who went with him about eleven o'clock to a public-house, where they were joined by Fryer. On the suggestion of Carr they went to an eating-house and had supper, and about half-past twelve o'clock witness wished to go to his lodgings. They walked into Bishopsgate-street, and the prisoner professed to show him a nearer way. While in Sandy-row, Carr put one hand violently round his throat, nearly choking him, and took his money from his trousers pocket with the other. They then threw him backward into the road, and ran away. He followed as soon as he could, and both prisoners were stopped. He had in his pocket £3 wrapped in paper, and some loose silver, and the prisoners must have noticed where he carried it when he paid for the refreshments.

Jeremiah Callam, a metropolitan police-constable, deposed that he saw the prisoner Carr being pursued by Bricehill, another officer, on Thursday morning, about one o'clock, and he took him into custody. The prosecutor afterwards identified him as the man who had assaulted him, and the prisoner denied it. He found on him 6d. in silver and a Hannoverian medal. On going back to the place where he arrested him, he picked up the three sovereigns, which were in paper, from the ground. The prisoner Fryer was caught in Shoreditch by Thos. Drutt, a clerk at Old Broad-street station, and he then explained that he was running after the thief.

The prisoners were told by Mr. Oke, the chief clerk, that they would be charged with feloniously assaulting and robbing the prosecutor.

Carr replied that he was drunk at the time, and did not know what he was about.

Fryer said he was innocent.

The Lord Mayor committed the prisoners for trial.

JUVENILE CRIME.—Thomas Edwards, 15, was also committed for trial for stealing a purse containing £1 5s. from the pocket of Mrs. Mary Ann Lawson, in the streets. A previous conviction of six months' hard labour was proved against the prisoner by Edward Hancock, a City Detective officer.

## MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

SMASHING A JEWELLER'S WINDOW.—George Thomson, 33, no settled home, labourer, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with breaking a pane of glass of the value of £7, in the window of Mr. Campbell, watchmaker and jeweller, of Tottenham-court-road, with intention to commit a felony.

Mr. Frederick French, assistant to Mr. Campbell, said that, hearing a smash at his employer's window on Saturday he went out and found that the prisoner, who was in the custody of a constable, had smashed a pane of glass of the value of £7 by kicking it.

The prisoner said he did not know what to do, as he was going about the country half starved.

Mr. D'Eyncourt asked the witness whether the prisoner said anything.

The witness said that the prisoner told the constable that he and another man had agreed that he (the prisoner) was to smash the window, and the other was to commit a felony.

Mr. D'Eyncourt asked whether there was property in the window of great value?

Witness said there was and that several articles fell into the street, but he did not think anything was missed.

Police-constable Samuel Cole, 7 E R, said that seeing the prisoner smash the window he caught hold of him, and the prisoner then said that he and another man intended to commit a felony, and he had no food, and did not care what became of him.

Mr. D'Eyncourt asked the constable whether the prisoner used the words "commit a felony," and

The constable said he did.

In reply to Mr. D'Eyncourt,

The witness French said the smashing of the glass made a great noise—the glass being very thick.

The prisoner, in whose possession a piece of cord was found—it is supposed for the purpose of securing a shop-door to prevent persons in the shop getting out—was remanded.

## WESTMINSTER.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Colonel McDougal, Sloane-street, Chelsea, was summoned to show cause why he should not pay 6d. justly due from him for the hire of a hackney carriage, No. 12,558, of which William Arnold was the driver.

The cabman said that at a quarter to four on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 9, he was first cab on the rank at Vauxhall Station, and the defendant hailed him and ordered him to Tattersall's; there he waited a little time, and then was driven to 45, Sloane-street; then to 18, Down-street, Piccadilly, and back to Sloane-street, where the defendant gave him 1s. 6d.; his fare was 2s.

Colonel McDougal on his oath, said he could produce evidence to show that he was at Tattersall's all that afternoon, and never near Vauxhall Station. He only took the man from Tattersall's the route he described, and gave him 1s. 6d., which was 6d. more than his fare. He said his fare was 2s., and offered no explanation about his being engaged at Vauxhall, but merely said, "Give me your name and address." It was his mistake, not the cabman's evidently, and he would have paid him, but if he persisted in his statement about Vauxhall Station he should not pay the costs at all.

The cabman persisted he was not mistaken; if that wasn't the gentleman he never saw one in his life.

Mr. Selfe said it was absurd to suppose that, for the sake of 6d., a gentleman would tell so paltry a lie.

The colonel applied for an adjournment to produce witnesses as to his being at Tattersall's.

Mr. Selfe said he should not adjourn it. The complainant was evidently mistaken, and he should dismiss the summons.

The cabby persisted he was the gentleman, and

Colonel McDougal said after that assertion he would not recompense him for his lost time, which he intended doing.

## CLERKENWELL.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS.—Francis Knight, described as a labourer, residing at Brook's Market, Leather-lane, was charged before Mr. Cooke, with threatening to murder Mrs. Jane Brannan and committing a most murderous assault upon her.

The complainant, whose head and face were enveloped in surgical bandages, and who seemed to be in great pain, said that on Friday night she went into her daughter's room and found her and the defendant quarrelling. She took up her granddaughter, and said that she would leave them to fight it out. The defendant on that became very violent, and said, as he had said on many occasions before, that he would murder her, for he did not mind being hung at Newgate for her. As she turned to leave the room the defendant took up a heavy poker and struck her across the mouth with it. The poker cut through the side of the face to the teeth, and lacerated several of them. The blow was given with such force that she fell insensible on the ground. When she recovered herself she got up and threw a can at the defendant, who again struck her on the shoulder and the wrist with the poker, and felled her to the ground. She was taken to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, and it was found necessary to stitch up the wounds. The defendant was then taken into custody by Police-constable West, 213 G, and he then said he would do for the old woman yet. Both the parties were sober.

The defendant said that he was annoyed at what the complainant said, and therefore he struck her, and should do so again if she insulted him.

Mr. Cooke remanded the defendant for a week, and directed that the surgeon should attend.

ROBBERY BY A MIDWIFE.—Harriet Bastock, alias Page, an ironer, of High-street, Camden Town, was charged with stealing from a house in Bridgewater-street, Somers Town, four sheets, one dress, and 14 yards of calico, value £1 5s., the property of Mr. Thomas Chandler.

The prosecutor's wife has lately been confined, and the prisoner was engaged to assist her during her lying-in. Some things were missed, and the prosecutor asked the prisoner if she knew anything about them, and she took an oath and answered in the negative. The prosecutor told her that if she would give up the duplicates he would not charge her, but she still persisted in her innocence, on which he called Police-constable White, 66 Y, and gave her into custody. The prisoner then began to cry, and gave up the duplicates, and said she was sorry for what she had done.

The prisoner now pleaded guilty, said that she was driven to do it through distress, and asked for mercy on account of her three children, one of whom was at the breast.

Mr. Cooke said that this was a very cruel robbery, and ordered her to pay a fine of 20s. for unlawfully pawning, and 13s. the amount for which the articles stolen were pawned, or in default she would have to go to the House of Correction for one calendar month.

The defendant was locked up in default.

## GREENWICH.

FIVE YEARS IN A REFORMATORY.—Joseph Hayes and George Mason, lads, the former refusing his address, and the latter of West-lane Bermondsey, were charged on remand with stealing a stair carpet, the property of Mrs. Thompson, Bennett-park, Blackheath.

In answer to the Magistrate, Hayes said he had no defence to make, but Mason said "Hayes went into Mr. Thompson's house to see if there was any kitchen stuff, and when he came out and ran away, of course he followed him, when they were stopped by the constable."

Previous convictions having been proved, the prisoners were each sentenced to two months imprisonment, and at the end of that time to be detained in a reformatory for five years.

## WANDSWORTH.

A NEW SYSTEM OF BEGGING.—A young man who gave the name of William Spooner was brought before Mr. Dayman, charged with begging.

Police-constable Peters said on Monday he received information that a man answering the description of the prisoner had left a number of printed papers at houses in Prospect-place. At half-past two he was in Ridgeway-place when he saw the prisoner in an area, waiting at the door. The prisoner told him that he was waiting for a paper which he had left. At the same time the servant came and gave it to him. Witness read it, and found

it was a begging petition. The prisoner had a number of other printed papers in his pocket.

One of the papers was handed to the magistrate. It was headed "The Appeal of the Unemployed." Then followed a number of verses, and at the end the paper stated, "The beggars are a party of unemployed tradesmen who have been out of work for many weeks past, having large families, we are compelled to throw ourselves at the feet of a sympathising public, hoping they will take our case into consideration, and render us some small assistance, so that we may be enabled to obtain food and shelter for our wives and children till trade mends, and for which we return our most sincere and grateful thanks."

In reply to the Magistrate, the constable said he saw another man, and they both had a quantity of broken victuals.

Mr. Dayman said if the prisoner fancied that his ingenious mode of begging, by leaving papers at doors, was in evasion of the law, he was mistaken, for it was the same if he had begged by word of mouth.

The prisoner said he was not in the habit of doing it.

Mr. Dayman remanded the prisoner for a week, and gave directions for inquiries to be made as to whether he was known, and whether many men were employed in that way.

THE HOME AND COUNTRY CIRCUITS.—It may, we believe, be stated that the commission at present sitting has determined to abolish the Oxford Circuit, and to make certain alterations in the Midland; to abolish the Home Circuit, and extend the London sittings into August; and to give Lancashire a circuit of its own.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES ON A RAILWAY.—At the Wakefield court-house, a porter in the employ of the Midland Railway Company, at Oakenshaw, named John Charles Thorp, pleaded guilty to stealing six pairs of boots, eighty-four handkerchiefs, six sheets, and eleven railway tickets, the property of the company. The prisoner had abstracted the goods from packages in transit, and had stolen the tickets out of the racks. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

HORRIBLE JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—At Manchester, thirty-three-looking boys, named James Henry Brideoak, Thomas Larney, and Joseph Banks, each about ten years of age, were charged with attempting to rob and stab Joseph Evans, a boy about eleven years of age. The prosecutor said he was proceeding from Moss Side to Stretford-road, on Wednesday forenoon, when the prisoners came up to him and asked him for his purse. He told them he would not give it. The prisoner Brideoak replied that if he did not turn out his money he would stab him. Brideoak then rusted at the prosecutor with a knife and cut his coat. A lady who saw the encounter said that when she came up two of the prisoners ran away, and when she remonstrated with Brideoak he threatened to stab her also. The prisoners were remanded.

## CRIME IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE Chief Commissioner of Police, Sir Richard Mayne, has been good enough to forward to us for publication some returns relating to the number of burglaries and other crimes of violence committed in London, of a nature to correct current misapprehensions as to the increase of crime in the metropolis, and to allay unfounded alarm. From them it appears that during the six months from May to October inclusive, 199 burglaries were committed in the metropolitan police district; 92 persons were apprehended for these crimes, and 69 convicted. The street outrages committed in the same period, in which the object was to obtain possession of property, were as follows:—Robbery with violence, by day, 10; by night, 44; larceny from the person, of an open or aggravated character, by day, 16; by night, 46. For these crimes 102 persons were apprehended, of whom 59 were convicted. Similar returns for the same months of the years 1866 and 1867 are not prepared or kept at Scotland-yard; but the original statistical returns prepared for the Home Office, and published annually, give the following results. The number of crimes committed for the twelve months ending September 29th in the years 1866-67-68 respectively were:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Burglary and housebreaking...	330	474	428
Robberies in streets and highways...	101	119	50
Attempts to rob...	17	8	15
Total...	448	601	553

The number of persons apprehended for these offences was 366 in 1866; 388 in 1867; and 377 in 1868; and the number of persons committed for trial was 328, 348, and 337 in the respective years. The significance of these returns is of course a matter for public discussion, but they do not at a first glance bear out the assumption of a great increase of crimes of violence, which have been fewer in the year ending Sept. 29, 1868, than in the twelve months previous, while the apprehensions stand in a higher ratio than previously to the offences.

A MAGISTERIAL investigation was held at Cork, into the circumstances of an affray which occurred there last Thursday. The house of a Mr. Richardson, a gunmaker, having been attacked by a mob, who broke the windows with stones, the owner or some of his household fired on the mob, and a woman received some painful though not dangerous wounds with small shot. Three or four witnesses, one of them a priest, deposed that no stones were thrown at the house until after the first shot was fired, and that ten or twelve shots were discharged in rapid succession. On the other hand, two constables deposed that not only were stones thrown through Mr. Richardson's windows, but also were discharged at the house by some persons in the crowd, the marks of which were visible on the wall of one of the apartments. The inquiry is still proceeding.

TWO VESSELS LOST.—The recent fearful gale which swept over the North Sea has been productive of serious mischief. The steam steamer Gipsy Queen, Capt. in Nash, which arrived at West Hartlepool on Sunday night, brought with her two shipwrecked crews, whose vessels were totally lost during the gales. One of these, the Jane, of Whitby, foundered some ten miles eastward of Flamborough Head, on the 31st October. The Jane was bound from London to the North. The other crew was that of the John and Ann, of Sunderland, bound from Riga to Antwerp, which was lost off the Holsland light, on the 27th of October. She was a complete wreck, and before her crew could be rescued her captain (Bramingham) was washed overboard and drowned. The survivors, however, were safely conveyed to Cuxhaven, where their wants were relieved by the English Consul, by whom they were forwarded to West Hartlepool.

ALARMING ACCIDENT TO LORD MAHON AND SIR H. W. PARKER.—Lord Mahon and Sir H. Watson Parker, the Conservative candidates for the borough of Greenwich, after addressing a most successful meeting, had just entered their private carriage, each of which was drawn by a pair of high-mettled horses, when unfortunately the animals, frightened by the huzzas of the candidates' supporters and the noise of the crowd in favour of Mr. Salomons and Mr. Gladstone, took fright and bolted. The greatest alarm ensued and every effort was made to arrest their headlong career, but without avail, and ultimately both carriages were smashed to pieces, and the horses considerably injured. Fortunately both gentlemen escaped without injury, but their escape from a violent death was almost miraculous. Hackney cabs were immediately obtained, and both gentlemen departed for Woolwich, amid jovious plaudits. They afterwards addressed a large gathering at Woolwich, and made some excellent speeches, stating that they were ever sanguine of the day's poll.



## WISDOM, WIT, &amp; HUMOUR.

## FROM "PUNCH."

**AN ELECTION REMINISCENCE.**—The Miser (affably): "My 'usband's out just now, sir; can I give him any message?" Liberal Candidate: "Ah—I have called with the hope that—ah—he'd promise me his vote at the approach—" The Miser: "Oh, yes, sir. You're Captain Dwyer, the yaller, I s'pose sir! Yes, I'm sure he'll be most 'appy, sir!" The Captain (delighted): "Yas-as—I shall be much obliged to him—and—th—he may depend upon my—" The Miser: "Yes, I'm sure he'd promise you it was at home, sir; 'cause when the two 'blue' gents called and asked him the other day, sir, he promised 'em 'frecly, sir!"

## FROM "FUN."

**A CATTLE-SHOW THOUGHT.**—It must be evident to the meaneast capacity that the reason why our British farmers—bless 'em!—are of so portly a presence is—"because they grow fat."

## FROM "JUDY."

**WITHOUT DOUBT.**—The eldest son of the Duke of Richmond has just married Miss Ricardo. The "Wedding-March" was, of course, played on the occasion!

**ALL THE DIFFERENCE.**—A leading member of the Conservative party, who is now in town, is suffering from a severe cold, and has lost his powers of speech temporarily. Spite of this, however, he has a "voice in the country," and a very considerable one too!

## FROM "THE TOMAHAWK."

**CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.**—particularly in the case of a man.

**A FRIEND OF OURS** is always boasting about his advanced acquaintance with early architecture. I should not be astonished to hear him say he had known St. Paul's Cathedral ever since it was a little chapel.

## THE LONDON SEASON 1868-9.

Backgammon Place ..... Empty!  
St. James's Palace ..... Empty!!  
Marlborough House ..... Empty!!!  
The Workhouse ..... Full.

**LOSING LESS.**—A tavern-keeper in one of the small towns of Wisconsin employed an honest old German blacksmith to do a certain job for which he paid at once. Afterwards a neighbour got a similar job done, on credit, for a less price. Upon being asked the reason, the blacksmith replied: "You see, I have so much charge on my book, and I sometimes lose 'em; and so, ven I have good cash customer, I charge good price; but ven I puts it on my back, I do not like to charge so much; so if I never pays, I no lose so much."

**THE DRUNKARD'S "GOING HOME."**—It is that going home which makes drunkenness so dire a tragedy. If the drunkard could only shut himself up with a whisky barrel or a pipe of Madeira, and quickly guzzle himself to death, it would be a pity, but it could be borne. He never does this; he goes home to make that home perdition to some good souls that love him, or depend upon him and cannot give him up.

"SHALL we take a bus up Broadway?" said a young New Yorker, who was showing his country cousin about town. "Oh dear, no," said the alarmed girl, "I wouldn't do that in the street."

**MEN** would give gold sometimes to buy back a passionate word, and we know of nothing that so destroys unity as the exchange of evil language, especially in the moment of strife.

**A MARRIAGE PRESENT.**—Among the gifts of a newly married pair at a town in New Jersey was a broom sent to the lady, accompanied with the following sentiment:—

"This trifling gift accept from me,  
Its use I would commend;  
In sunshine use the brushy part,  
In storms the other end."

**RE-BUS.**—Passenger: "Pull up, driver. Look! six young ladies, all hailing you." Driver: "Ugh! I knows 'em. One of 'em gets in, t'other five kisses her."

## THE FORELOCK OF TIME.

Time has a lock on his forehead;  
They say 'tis his only one—  
And this is why I have sorrowed,  
Lamenting a life begun,  
When time was old,  
In no Age of Gold,  
Like that when he was young,  
And the poet's lyre,  
For a strain of fire,  
With golden chords was strung.  
Time has a lock on his forehead,  
But now this isn't the ton;  
I wish that if he could have borrowed  
A fashionable chignon,  
That I might clasp  
In my tender grasp,  
In lieu of the hair that's gone;  
For Time, I find,  
Is no hair behind  
By which I can now hold on.  
Often a prayer I utter,  
And often at his smooth round pate,  
Thy noddle rolling into the gutter,  
I'd pluck my pitiful state;  
But, though I may sit  
There, never a bit  
Of my I get—my fate  
Is only to hear  
Thee off and the jeer,  
The laugh and the loud "Too late!"  
My lot is that of the beggar,  
Who, breathless, bound for the train,  
Has on to the station staggered  
In impotent haste, in vain;  
For the steam's turned on  
And off it has gone;  
The bell with its tinkling strain  
Has rung a last peal,  
And how happy you feel  
To be left behind again!

FREE LANCE

## THE SETTING STAR.

Set, pallid star, the yellow light  
Is waking o'er the slopes of corn,  
The autumn woods upon the height  
Are golden-pencilled by the morn.  
Set, fading star, the happy sky  
Is blushing at the kiss of day.  
Set, ere thy saddened lustre die  
In the rich rays that track his way.  
Set, darkened star, the silver stream  
That tamed thy image through the night  
Will lose its gleam in fuller gleam:  
Set, ere it learn a new delight.  
Tremble no longer on the brink,  
Drop downward, seeking skies of rest,  
Drop downward, setting star, and sink  
Before the twilight leaves the west.

**RAISING THE WIND.**—An anecdote is told of an eminent judge now dead. While a junior he had to speak of a questionable proceeding, and said, "Gentlemen of the jury, the defendant has been amusing himself by flying kites." "Doing what?" said the judge. "Flying kites, my lord; putting his name to accommodation bills." "Why are they called kites?" "Why, my lord, there is a connection between the school-boy's kite and the wind; only, in one instance, the wind raises the kite, in the other the kite raises the wind."

## DOMESTIC COMFORTS.

It is curious to learn how long it took mankind to discover the most obvious conveniences of civilized life. Sancho Panza called down blessings on the man who invented sleep. Professor Fulton tells us that one of the greatest improvements introduced by the Greeks into the art of sleeping was the practice of undressing before going to bed—a thing unheard of until hit upon by their inventive genius. Even now there are nations who never enjoy the luxury of taking off their clothes at night.

The Romans went to bed to eat their dinners, and there are whole nations now who don't know enough to sit down like rational beings, but squat on their haunches instead. The Romans went to bed early because they hadn't genius enough to invent a candle. They trundled off to bed as the darkness began; and in Athens, Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, everywhere, the ancients went to bed, like good boys, from seven to nine o'clock. "Targuinus," says De Quincey, "might be a superb fellow, but we doubt whether he ever saw a farthing rushlight." This absence of extensive artificial light among the ancients was the cause of all their magnificent shows going on by daylight. The exhibitions of the amphitheatre and the circus all took place in the daytime. But how incomparably greater would have been the splendour by lamplight! Even so simple a matter as breakfast was not invented for several centuries after the republican era of Rome. It took as much time and research to arrive at that great discovery as at the Copernican system. The morning meal of the Romans was but a bite of biscuit—tea and coffee had not been heard of then. Probably our descendants, some centuries hence, will laugh at our ignorance of many of the conveniences of life that will then be in vogue.—*Young Ladies' Journal.*

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